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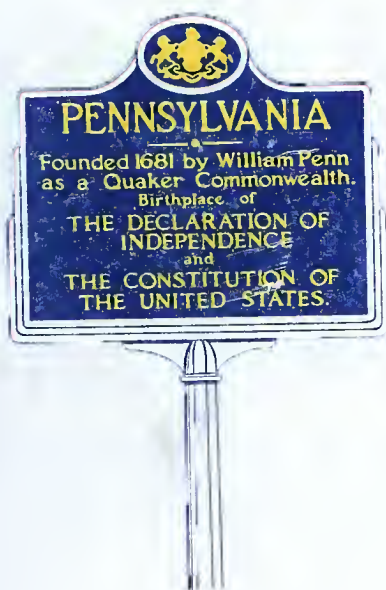
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Guide to the historical marker



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TO THE HISTORICAL MARKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA



Erected by the
Pennsylvania Historical
And Museum Commission

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Guide to the Historical Markers Of Pennsylvania

Erected by the
Pennsylvania Historical
And Museum Commission

Fourth Edition



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Harrisburg, 1975

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

For thousands of years man has erected monuments to commemorate his achievements and to record, for future generations, the history of civilization.

In 1913 the Pennsylvania Historical Commission was established, and one of its major activities was the recognition of historic sites that lay within the borders of the Commonwealth. Nearly 150 bronze tablets were placed during the succeeding years: permanent commemoration was apparently assured, for these tablets were usually affixed to large stone boulders and were erected in conjunction with local patriotic or historical societies. They were, however, extremely expensive and difficult to read.

In 1945 the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission was established to combine the functions of the Historical Commission, the State Archives, and the State Museum. The first project of the new Commission was the creation of a practicable program to erect historical markers of a modified design.

Attractive cast-aluminum markers with raised letters painted gold on blue (the State colors), topped by the State's coat-of-arms, were designed and manufactured and were erected by the hundreds along the highways of the State. The colors were attractive enough to draw the attention of passersby, the letters were large enough to be legible, and the markers themselves, placed on chromed posts, were within the budgetary limitations of the Commission. It was a practical method of presenting history in a popular form.

As each year has come and gone, more and more markers have appeared, even in the most remote localities. At present more than 1,350 of these markers are standing at historically significant locations in all of the sixty-seven counties

of Pennsylvania. (It is worth noting, as we celebrate 200 years of national independence, that about two hundred of these markers recall people and events of the American Revolution.)

For the information, convenience, and guidance of visitors to the historic sites of Pennsylvania, and for anyone interested in local history, the titles, texts, and locations of all historical markers erected and maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as of January 1, 1975, are herein presented.

A. HENRY HAAS

Curator

Historical Marker Program

The smaller city-type historical markers are designated by [C]. Official markers at sites administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission are designated by [P].

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TEXTS OF MARKERS

STATE ENTRANCE MARKERS

State entrance markers, with the title **Pennsylvania**, are located on principal highways leading into the State. There are fifty of these markers located in twenty-seven counties.

PENNSYLVANIA

Founded 1681 by William Penn
as a Quaker Commonwealth.

Birthplace of
THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE

and
THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE UNITED STATES.

ADAMS COUNTY

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH

(Pa. 194, 1.1 miles northeast of Littlestown)

Known as "Mother of Reformed Churches" of this region. Congregation organized, May 1747, marking settlement of German pioneers in southern part of Conewago Valley. Section of present building erected, 1798. Many notable persons lie buried in the old churchyard.

CONEWAGO CHAPEL

(U.S. 30 west of New Oxford)

Four miles south of New Oxford. Original Jesuit chapel built 1787 still in use and one of oldest in the United States. The mission was founded 1730. First Sacred Heart church in Pennsylvania.

DOBBIN HOUSE

(Business U.S. 15 in Gettysburg, near Pa. 134)

Built in 1776 by the Rev. Alexander Dobbin. In use for some 25 years as one of the first classical schools west of the Susquehanna River. It is now a museum refurnished in keeping with the early period.

FIELD HOSPITAL

[C]

(Fairfield: Pa. 116 at Lutheran Church)

Wounded of the Sixth U.S. Cavalry and Sixth Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. were cared for in this church building after a severe engagement that took place two miles north of here on July 3, 1863.

GETTYS CROSSROADS AND TAVERN

[C]

(Gettysburg: 44 York Street)

Here the Shippensburg-Baltimore and the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Roads crossed. Near the crossroads, stood the tavern of Samuel Gettys. In 1775, troops gathered here for Continental service.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(U.S. 140 and Pa. 134 in Gettysburg at National Cemetery)
Nearby, Nov. 19, 1863, in dedicating the National Cemetery, Abraham Lincoln gave the address which he had written in Washington and revised after his arrival at Gettysburg the evening of November 18.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30 east and west of junction with Pa. 94 east of New Oxford)

Part of Gen. Early's Confederate army, under Gen. J. B. Gordon, passed here June 27, 1863, to York. Early's main force followed a parallel route through Hampton and East Berlin. Both entered York the following day.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 394 west of Pa. 94, Hampton)

Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate army, marching by Mummasburg and Hunterstown, passed here June 27, 1863, to York. Returning June 30, they passed a little to the north, toward Heidlersburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old U.S. 30 at Cashtown)

Crossing South Mountain from Chambersburg, Gen. Hill's Corps of Lee's army assembled here on June 29-30, 1863. On July 1, his advance guard moved up from near Marsh Creek and met Union troops west of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old U.S. 15 north of Heidlersburg)

Gen. Rodes' Confederate troops, returning from Carlisle to join Lee's army, camped here the night of June 30. The next morning, July 1, they marched west toward Biglerville, then known as Middletown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old U.S. 15 at Heidlersburg)

Gen. Early's Confederate troops, marching from York to join Lee's army, camped, June 30, three miles to the east. Arriving here next morning, they turned south toward Gettysburg, on orders of Gen. Ewell.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old U.S. 15 south of Greenmount)

The Union Army 1st Corps camped here June 30, 1863, on the way to Gettysburg. Followed by the 11th and 3d Corps, they marched next morning to relieve Buford's cavalry, already in action west of the town.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30 west of Gettysburg)

The Battle of Gettysburg began here the morning of July 1, 1863, when Union cavalry scouts under Gen. Buford met Gen. Hill's army advancing from the west. Arrival of Gen. Ewell's army that afternoon drove Union troops to south of the town.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 134 at L.R. 01002 north of Barlow)

The Union Army 11th Corps, crossing from the Emmitsburg Road, July 1, 1863, turned north here toward Gettysburg. The Union 2d Corps camped near here on the night of July 1.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 140, 2 miles southeast of Gettysburg)

The Union Army 12th Corps arrived here the afternoon of July 1, 1863; and later moved into battle line on Culp's Hill. On July 2, the 6th Corps arrived by this same road, and the 5th Corps by the Hanover Road.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 34, 3 miles north of Gettysburg)

Gen. Rodes' Confederate troops marched down this road July 1, 1863, on their way from Carlisle. At this point they turned right along the ridge to Oak Hill, to attack the Union flank.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 134, .7 mile from State line)

Gen. George G. Meade, who had replaced Hooker as Union commander, June 28, 1863, traveled this road from Taneytown to Gettysburg the night of July 1. He made his headquarters just south of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30, 2 miles east of Gettysburg)

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry moved from north of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, to attack the Union rear in time with Pickett's Charge. Met by Union cavalry a mile south of here, they were driven back again.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 116 west of Gettysburg)

The Confederate Army, the afternoon of July 4, 1863, began an orderly retreat by this road to the Potomac, which they crossed the night of July 13, after delay caused by high water.

JOHN HANSON STEELMAN

(Pa. 16 north of State line)

Indian trader-interpreter of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and first permanent white settler west of the Susquehanna, lived nearby prior to 1749. He was a descendant of early Swedes on the Delaware.

JOHN STUDEBAKER

(Old U.S. 15 south of Heidlersburg)

Had his wagon works 2.5 miles SE of here, 1830 to 1836, when he moved west. In 1852 his sons formed the Studebaker Company, the world's largest maker of horse-drawn vehicles and, in 1897, a pioneer in the automobile industry.

LOWER MARSH CREEK CHURCH

(Pa. 116 at L.R. 01002, 4 miles west of Gettysburg)

Present building erected 1790 by a Presbyterian congregation dating from 1748. Later remodeled, its exterior preserves much of the old-style design.

MANOR OF MASKE

(U.S. 30 east of Gettysburg)

Surveyed in 1766. Named for an estate in England. The Manor was about 6 miles wide and 12 miles long with the southern boundary at present Mason-Dixon Line. It was the second largest reserved estate of the Penns in Pennsylvania. The eastern boundary line of the Manor was near this point.

MANOR OF MASKE

(U.S. 30 west of Seven Stars)

Surveyed in 1766. Named for an estate in England. The Manor was about 6 miles wide and 12 miles long with the southern boundary at present Mason-Dixon Line. It was the second largest reserved estate of the Penns in Pennsylvania. The western boundary line of the Manor was near this point.

MARY JEMISON

(U.S. 30 and Pa. 234 east of Caledonia)

The monument marking the home of the "White Squaw of the Genessee" prior to her capture by the French and Indians is 3 miles north. The remainder of Mary Jemison's life was spent as an Indian.

OLD COURTHOUSE

[C]

(Gettysburg: southwest section of square)

First courthouse for Adams County stood in old Center Square from 1804 to 1859. The land for the Square was given by James Gettys.

ROCK CHAPEL

(Old U.S. 15 northeast of Heidlersburg)

This is the oldest Methodist place of worship in this region. Built originally in 1773. Rebuilt in 1849, the second building is still standing about a mile north of this point on the side road.

RUSSELL TAVERN

(Pa. 34, at L.R. 01007, 4 miles north of Gettysburg)

The original building in which George Washington lodged in October, 1794, while engaged in quelling the Whiskey Rebellion is standing just west within view of this point.

STUDEBAKER HOME

[C]

(East Berlin: 200 West King Street)

Built ca. 1790 by David Studebaker, carpenter, farmer and minister. He was related to the family that later built wagons and automobiles. The house is privately maintained as a museum.

"TAPEWORM RAILROAD"

(Pa. 116 at Furance Road southwest of Fairfield)

Begun in 1836 by the State of Pennsylvania, largely through the efforts of Thaddeus Stevens. The meandering railroad's nickname was provided by its opponents. It was put up for sale in 1842. Just west of here stands its granite stone viaduct.

THADDEUS STEVENS

[C]

(Gettysburg: 51 Chambersburg Street)

Lawyer, congressman, abolitionist, ironmaster, and defender of free public schools in Pennsylvania, lived in a house that stood on this site. He moved from here in 1842.

WILLS HOUSE

[C]

(Gettysburg: southeastern section of square)

Abraham Lincoln was a guest of David Wills in this house, Nov. 18 and 19, 1863. Here he met Governor Curtin and others, greeted the public, and completed his Gettysburg Address.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL

[C]

(Pittsburgh: opposite 257 40th Street, Lawrenceville)

Designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe and constructed in 1814. The Arsenal was used as a military garrison, in the manufacture and storing of supplies during the Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish-American War.

AVERY COLLEGE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: 619 East Ohio Street, North Side)

To the south, at Nash and Avery Streets, stood Avery College. Founded in 1849 by Charles Avery (1784-1858), Methodist lay preacher, philanthropist, abolitionist, to provide a classical education for Negroes.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Bethel Church Road between U.S. 19 and Pa. 88)

Founded, 1776, in the Old Stone Manse in South Park, by Rev. John McMillan, pioneer minister and educator. It is the mother of five nearby churches and has given its name to the community. In the cemetery, 14 Revolutionary War soldiers from this area are buried.

BOUQUET CAMP

(Pa. 380 east of Pittsburgh)

Bouquet Camp, supply base in Forbes' campaign against the French holding Fort Duquesne in 1758, was near here. Named in honor of Col. Bouquet, second-in-command and builder of Forbes Road.

BRADDOCK'S CROSSING

(Pa. 837 north of Duquesne at Kennywood Park)

Below this hill, about midday on July 9, 1755, a British army of 1300 made its second crossing of the river and advanced to drive the French from Fort Duquesne. A few hours later, with General Braddock mortally wounded and his army routed, survivors recrossed, pursued by the French and Indians.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

(U.S. 30 southeast of Wilkinsburg)

July 9, 1755, Gen. Braddock's British forces en route to capture Fort Duquesne were ambushed and routed by French and Indians within present limits of Braddock and North Braddock, forcing retreat and failure of the expedition.

CHARTIER'S TOWN

(Pa. 28 at Tarentum)

Early Shawnee Indian town located at site of present Tarentum. Named for Peter Chartier who built a fur post here. The nearby river crossing marked course of the Allegheny Path east.

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Point Park)

Pennsylvania's Governor, 1959-1963, was born in this area June 18, 1889. As a pioneer in urban renewal, he advocated the creation of Point Park as part of the redevelopment of the Golden Triangle.

ELIZABETH

(Pa. 51 at Elizabeth)

Here were the boatyards of John and Samuel Walker, a major center for building boats for western waters. A ship launched in 1793 at these yards reached Philadelphia via New Orleans.

ETHELBERT NEVIN

(Pa. 65 at Edgeworth)

Composer of "Narcissus," "The Rosary," and other well-known musical works, was born Nov. 25, 1862, at Vineacre, a property adjoining the far end of this street. Died Feb. 17, 1901, at New Haven, Conn.

FERRIS WHEEL INVENTOR

[C]

(Pittsburgh: West Commons, North Side)

Civil Engineer, George Washington Gale Ferris (1859-1896), lived at 204 Arch Street. He designed and constructed the world's first Ferris wheel for the Columbian Exposition in 1892.

FORBES ROAD (BOUQUET'S BREASTWORKS)

(L.R. 02213 in Monroeville)

The last base of General Forbes' army. After crossing nearly "two hundred miles of wild and unknown country," the army entered Fort Duquesne on Nov. 25, 1758. Site is a mile north.

FORT DUQUESNE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Point Park)

Begun here April, 1754, by French after taking Virginia's fort. Key French position on the Ohio and base for raids on frontier after 1755. Burned by French before Forbes' army occupied it, November, 1758.

FORT LAFAYETTE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: 9th Street just north of Penn Avenue)

Stood on this site. It was completed in 1792. Built to protect Pittsburgh against Indian attacks and to serve as a chief supply base for Gen. Wayne's army, 1792-94. Reactivated during the War of 1812. Site sold in 1813.

FORT PITT

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Point Park)

Built by the English, 1759-61, to replace Mercer's Fort of 1758-59. Named for Prime Minister William Pitt of Great Britain. British stronghold in Ohio Valley and center for settlement.

FORT PITT BLOCKHOUSE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Point Park)

One of Fort Pitt's outworks, this blockhouse or redoubt stood near the western bastions and is the only surviving structure of that fort. Built in 1764 by Col. Henry Bouquet.

FORT PRINCE GEORGE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Point Park)

Name intended for fort begun here by Virginia force early in 1754 on site noted by Washington as "well situated for a Fort." Captured by the French, April 17, 1754, before its completion.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

(U.S. 30 near Turtle Creek, east and west ends of bridge)

Inventor of air brake and some 400 other devices. Developed AC transmission of electric current. Spent creative years in Pittsburgh and founded the industry which bears his name.

HAND'S HOSPITAL

(Pa. 60 in Crafton)

On this site was located the isolation hospital erected 1777, by Gen. Edward Hand to care for troops at Fort Pitt. Block-houses protected the original two-story log structure.

JAMES HAY REED

[C]

(Pittsburgh: at Buhl Planetarium, North Side)

Born Sept. 10, 1853, in a house standing in this square. Distinguished as a lawyer. Counselor to a majority of the leaders of business who built the corporations which made Pittsburgh leader in American industry.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM

(Pittsburgh: Braddock Avenue near Penn-Lincoln Parkway)

Renowned editor, abolitionist, Civil War nurse, advocate of women's rights and temperance. Also author of "Half a Century, 1815-1865." Born Jane Grey Cannon at Pittsburgh December 6, 1815; died in old homestead on this site on July 22, 1884.

JOHN SCULL

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Boulevard of the Allies just west of Market Street)

His home and printing shop were in this block. The Pittsburgh Gazette was printed here in 1786, first newspaper west of the Alleghenies; also the first book in 1793. The first Post Office of Pittsburgh was here.

KIER REFINERY

[C]

(Pittsburgh: at parklet near Bigelow Square)

Using a five-barrel still, Samuel M. Kier erected on this site about 1854 the first commercial refinery to produce illuminating oil from petroleum. He used crude oil from salt wells at Tarentum.

NEVILLE HOUSE

(Pa. 50 south of Woodville)

Known as Woodville. Built 1785 by Gen. John Neville; later occupied by his son, Col. Presley Neville. Refuge of Gen. Neville's family when some Whiskey Rebels burned his home at Bower Hill, July 17, 1794.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Liberty Avenue east of 11th Street, to the left of Union Station ramp)

The loading basin and western terminus of the State-built railroad, canal, and Portage over the Alleghenies uniting eastern and western Pennsylvania was here. Built in 1826-34. In 1857 sold to the Pennsylvania R. R.

PITTSBURGH

(On main highways leading into city)

Gateway to the West and steel center of the world. Named for William Pitt by Gen. Forbes after the fall of French Fort Duquesne in 1758. Laid out as a town by John Campbell in 1764. Incorporated as a city, 1816.

POLISH ARMY

[C]

(Pittsburgh: 97 South 18th Street, South Side)

At hall on this site on April 3, 1917, a speech by I. J. Paderewski to delegates at convention of the Polish Falcons began the movement to recruit a Polish army in U. S. to fight in Europe with Allies for creating an independent Poland.

SHADYSIDE IRON FURNACE

[C]

(Pittsburgh: southeast corner of Bayard Street and Amberson Avenue, Oakland)

Built on lowlands here in 1792. Birth of the iron industry in the Pittsburgh region. It made stove and grate castings. Closed about a year later due to lack of ore and wood.

SHANNOPIN TOWN

[C]

(Pittsburgh: 40th Street at bridge, Lawrenceville)

Name of a Delaware Indian village that covered this site from about 1731 to the French occupation, 1754. It was the Allegheny River terminus of the Raystown Indian and Traders Path from Carlisle to the west.

STATION WQED

[C]

(Pittsburgh: 4802 5th Avenue, Oakland)

Television station, located here, opened April 1954, as first community-sponsored educational television station in America. In 1955 it was the first to telecast classes to elementary schools.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER MEMORIAL

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Forbes Avenue just east of Bigelow Boulevard, Oakland)

Tribute to Pittsburgh's beloved writer of songs and ballads, including "Oh Suzanna," "Old Folks at Home" and "My Old Kentucky Home." Born in 1826 and died in 1864.

V. F. W.

[C]

(Pittsburgh: Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Oakland)

The Veterans of Foreign Wars organized September 14-17, 1914, at the former Schenley Hotel near here. Veterans who had served in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and China were among its founders.

WILLIAM D. BOYCE

(Pa. 366, 2 miles southeast of New Kensington)

Inspired by the good turn of an English Scout, he brought the Scouting movement to the United States. His efforts led to the incorporation of Boy Scouts in Washington, D. C., February 8, 1910, and to charter by Congress June 3, 1916. Born a mile south of this spot on June 16, 1858.

YOHOGANIA COURTHOUSE

(Pa. 837 southwest of West Elizabeth)

Governmental and judicial center for Yohogania, a county erected by Virginia in asserting its claim to western Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1780. The site is on the hilltop opposite.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

BLANKET HILL

(U.S. 422, 6.5 miles east of Kittanning)

So named from the blankets left by the Armstrong expedition after destroying Kittanning. Here also was a stopping point of the troops en route to attack the Indians, Sept. 7, 1756.

BRADY'S BEND WORKS

(Pa. 68 at Bradys Bend)

Located near this point, 1839-73. Organized as the Great Western and later known as the Brady's Bend Iron Company. One of that era's largest iron works, and first to make iron rails west of the Alleghenies.

FORT ARMSTRONG

(Pa. 66, 1.8 miles south of Kittanning)

Located on the nearby river bank. Erected in June 1779; abandoned in the fall of that year. An outpost of the Brodhead expedition against the Senecas. Named in honor of General John Armstrong.

KITTANNING

(U.S. 422, Kittanning)

The most notable Delaware Indian village west of the Alleghenies was situated here from about 1730 until destroyed by Armstrong's expedition in 1756. Its name means "great river," applying to the Ohio-Allegheny.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

(Pa. 268, 6 miles northwest of Cowansville)

A restored log church a few miles from here is a fine example of a pioneer place of worship. It memorializes the first Roman Catholic congregation in this region.



Fort Pitt Museum, Pittsburgh

BEAVER COUNTY

FORT McINTOSH

(Pa. 68 in Beaver)

The first U. S. military post north of the Ohio. Located on River Road in the area between Bank, Insurance, and Market Streets. Built in 1778 and scene of Treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785; also a survey base. Abandoned 1791.

HARMONY SOCIETY CEMETERY 1823-1951

[C]

(Ambridge: Church Street, in center of cemetery)

On this site are buried 594 members and workers of the Harmony Society, the people of Old Economy.

HARMONY SOCIETY CHURCH

[C]

(Ambridge: Church Street near Creese Street)

Constructed, 1828-1831, with bricks made by the Society members, this is the second building erected for worship. It is believed designed by Frederick Rapp. The spiritual life of the Society centered here.

KING BEAVER'S TOWN

(Pa. 68 in Beaver)

Present Beaver perpetuates the name of a Delaware chief and of his village near here. Its location along the Ohio-Beaver River trails gave it importance in the fur trade.

LEGIONVILLE

(Duss Avenue north of Ambridge)

Gen. Anthony Wayne's army camped here Nov. 1792 to April 1793, preparing for the campaign which led to the Battle of Fallen Timbers with the Northwest Indians.

LOGSTOWN

(Duss Avenue north of Ambridge)

One of the large Indian towns on the upper Ohio was located nearby in 1727-58. Important conferences were held here between the British, French, and Indians in the struggle for the Ohio country.

MATTHEW S. QUAY

(Pa. 68 in Beaver, 205 College Avenue)

Home of the noted state and national political leader is near here. He rose between 1856-87 from local and state offices to U. S. Senator. A Republican Party leader from 1887 until his death in 1904.

OLD ECONOMY

[P]

(Pa. 65 in Ambridge)

Third and last home, 1825-1905, of the Harmony Society, religious community founded by George Rapp in 1805. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

OLD ECONOMY MEMORIAL

(Ambridge at Old Economy)

Maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as a State memorial to the HARMONY SOCIETY, Organized February 15, 1805, Dissolved December 15, 1905. These buildings, erected 1824-1831, comprise a portion of the third settlement by the society. 1st Settlement—Harmony, Butler Co., Pa., 1804-15; 2nd Settlement—New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., 1814-25; 3rd Settlement—Economy, Beaver Co., Pa., 1824-1905.

"WHITE COTTAGE"

[C]

(New Brighton: 1221 Third Avenue)

Home of Grace Greenwood (Sara J. Clarke Lippincott, 1823-1904), pioneer woman correspondent, poetess and authoress. While living here during the mid-19th Century, she wrote many of her popular juvenile stories.



Great House of Old Economy, Ambridge



Daniel Boone Homestead, Berks County

BEDFORD COUNTY

ANDERSON HOUSE

[C]

(Bedford: East Pitt Street between Juliana and Richard streets)

Built in 1815. East room housed the first bank in Bedford, known as the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania, from 1815 to 1832. Original vault can still be seen. Since 1924, used as public library and community center.

BEDFORD SPRINGS

(Old U.S. 220 at Bedford Springs)

Medicinal values of these springs discovered about 1796. It soon became a leading resort visited by numerous notables. James Buchanan used the Springs as his summer White House while President.

BEDFORD VILLAGE

(On old main highways leading into town)

Settled about 1750, known then as Raystown. Site of an early trade post and Fort Bedford, 1758. Base for Forbes, Bouquet expeditions. In 1794 Washington here reviewed forces in Whiskey Rebellion.

CAPT. PHILLIPS' RANGERS MEMORIAL

[P]

(At property on Pa. 26 northwest of Saxton)

Graves of ten of Capt. Phillips' militia killed by Indians, July 16, 1780.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

ESPY HOUSE

[C]

(Bedford: East Pitt Street between Juliana and Richard streets)

Built about 1771. It was the headquarters of George Washington in October, 1794, when he came to Bedford to review troops assembled here to quell Whiskey Rebellion in western part of the State.

FORBES CAMP

(U.S. 30 west of Schellsburg)

Near here was located Shawnee Cabins camp. Used by Gen. Forbes' army in the campaign of 1758 against the French at Fort Duquesne in present Pittsburgh.

FORBES ROAD

(Junction U.S. 30 and Pa. 31, 4 miles west of Bedford)

This intersection marks the point where Forbes Road of 1758 diverged from the path cut by Col. Burd in 1755. The Forbes Road led through the wilderness west toward Ligonier from this point.

FORBES ROAD (FORT JUNIATA)

(U.S. 30, 6.2 miles east of Everett)

At the Juniata Crossings, half a mile north of here, General Forbes erected a small stockade in 1758 to protect the communications of his army moving west to attack Fort Duquesne.

FORT BEDFORD

(U.S. 30 at Bedford)

First known as Raystown and built during the summer of 1758 by the forces of Col. Henry Bouquet, the fort was the rendezvous from which the expedition of Gen. Forbes advanced to occupy Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh). Museum stands on the original site.

FRASER TAVERN

[C]

(Bedford: northeast corner of East Pitt and Richards streets)

Site of lots on which John Fraser and his wife established an inn and trading post in 1758. Fraser had been a guide and interpreter for Colonel Washington. The inn provided meals for army officers at Fort Raystown (Bedford).

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 36, 5 miles south of Loysburg)

Entrenchments still visible by the roadsides were prepared in June, 1863, by militia under Col. J. C. Higgins against threatened Confederate attack toward the railroad at Altoona. The march of troops toward Gettysburg on June 30-July 1 ended the danger and the need for these defenses.

"KING'S HOUSE"

[C]

(Bedford: East Pitt Street between Juliana and Richard streets)

A log structure, built prior to 1761, stood on this site. Known, also, as the Commandant's House; later as "Rising Sun Inn." Occupied by British officers until close of French and Indian War. Destroyed by fire, Dec. 14, 1885.

OLD LOG CHURCH

(U.S. 30 west of Schellsburg)

On land granted by John Schell for the purpose of erecting a union church, construction of this primitive log church building was begun in 1806 by the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations of this area.

PHILLIPS' RANGERS

(Pa. 26, 2 miles northwest of Saxton)

Capt. William Phillips and 11 men of his militia company were captured near this point by Indians, July 16, 1780. Ten men were killed here and were buried later by a search party. Capt. Phillips and son Elijah, taken prisoner, were freed by British at end of Revolution.

RUSSELL HOUSE

[C]

(Bedford: 203 South Juliana Street)

This house, built in 1816 by the Hon. James Russell, first burgess of Bedford, is considered a fine example of Georgian style of the Post-Colonial period.

SHAWNEE CABINS

(U.S. 30 west of Schellsburg)

A village site nearby on the Raystown Path. Named for a group of Shawnee Indians who halted here on their retreat from the Potomac to the lower Allegheny valley in the early 18th century.

THE SQUARES

[C]

(Bedford: 203 South Juliana Street, southeast corner of square)

Set aside, at the time of Manor survey in 1761, by the family of William Penn, as property of the town of Bedford.

BERKS COUNTY

ANTHONY SADOWSKI

(U.S. 422 eastbound in Douglassville)

Polish pioneer, Indian trader, settled along Schuylkill River in this area, 1712. He served the Provincial Government as a messenger-interpreter during negotiations with Indian tribes in 1728. He was buried, 1736, in graveyard of St. Gabriel's Church.

CHARMING FORGE

(U.S. 422 in Womelsdorf)

Erected in 1749; once owned by Baron Stiegel. Operated by ironmaster George Ege, 1774-1824. Hessians were employed in Revolutionary days to cut a rock channel for water supply. Site is to the north of Womelsdorf.

CHRIST LITTLE TULPEHOCKEN CHURCH

(L.R. 06020 southwest of Bernville)

Organized 1729, this is one of the early Lutheran churches founded by Rev. John Caspar Stoever, Jr., who started the parish records in 1730. A log church, erected before 1749, was replaced by the present stone building in 1809. Since 1853, Lutheran and Reformed services have been held here.

COLEBROOKDALE FURNACE

(Pa. 562 near L.R. 284 west of Boyertown)

Established on Iron Stone Creek, one half mile to the east, by James Lewis, Anthony Morris, Thomas Potts, and Thomas Rutter. Called after Colebrookdale Furnace in England, it is considered the first blast furnace to be erected in Pennsylvania, c. 1720.

CONRAD WEISER

(U.S. 422 at Conrad Weiser Park, Womelsdorf)

Pioneer, Indian interpreter, treaty maker from 1732-1760. The Indians called him the "Holder of the Heavens." He lived, died, and is buried on this property, now a State Park devoted to his memory.

CONRAD WEISER TRADING POST

[C]

(Reading: Penn Square between 5th and 6th streets)

A hewn-log building, erected on this site about 1750; operated until 1760 by Conrad Weiser, distinguished pioneer settler, treaty maker, Indian agent and interpreter, and first Berks County lay judge.

DANIEL BOONE

(U.S. 422, 5.2 miles southeast of Reading at Baumstown)

Greatest American pioneer and wilderness scout. Born Nov. 2, 1734. Spent the first 16 years of his life on the Boone Homestead a few miles north. Now a State historical shrine dedicated to American youth.

DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD

[P]

(L.R. 06107 north of Baumstown at property)

Site of the birthplace of Daniel Boone on Nov. 2, 1734, and his home until 1750.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

DE BEN NEVILLE HOUSE

(Pa. 62, 1.5 miles northwest of Yellow House)

Built 1745 by Dr. George de Benneville, preacher in this area 1743-55, and founder of Universalism in America. He died in Philadelphia in 1793. The house is 2.25 miles away on a side road.

DE TURK HOUSE

(Pa. 73 at intersection of Pa. 662 near Oley)

Built in 1767 by John de Turk, son of Isaac de Turk, a Huguenot who settled here in 1712 and was one of a number of French Protestants who were pioneers in this part of Berks County.

DR. BODO OTTO

[C]

(Reading: Penn Square between 5th and 6th streets)

Site of the home of Dr. Bodo Otto, Military Surgeon in Continental Army, 1775-82. Served as Surgeon-in-Chief at Valley Forge, 1777-78. Physician and Surgeon of the Continental Hospitals. Died, 1787.

DR. JONATHAN POTTS

[C]

(Reading: Penn Square between 5th and 6th streets)

On this site was the house occupied by Dr. Jonathan Potts; Deputy Director General, 1777-1780, of Northern and Middle Departments of the Continental Army.

DURYEA DRIVE

(Intersection of Clymer Street, 13th Street, and Park Drive in Reading; at first curve on road to Pagoda, in Reading)

Named in honor of Charles E. Duryea, inventor and builder of first successful hill-climbing gasoline automobile in U. S. Duryea Drive, extending from City Park to the Pagoda, is the course used by Duryea for testing his cars, 1900-1907.

DURYEA DRIVE

(At Pagoda on Mount Penn, Reading)

Named in honor of Charles E. Duryea, inventor and builder of first successful hill-climbing gasoline automobile in U. S. Duryea Drive, extending from City Park to this point, is the course used by Duryea for testing cars, 1900-1907.

EXETER FRIENDS MEETING

(Pa. 562, 2 miles west of Yellow House)

Established 1725 as Oley; present name since 1737. Stone meeting house, built 1759, stands at the road intersection a half-mile away. Among the pioneers who worshipped here were ancestors of Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Boone.

FEDERAL INN

[C]

(Reading: Penn Square between 4th and 5th streets)

Site of Federal Inn, erected about 1754. George Washington, with military escort, was a guest here, October, 1794, when on his way to muster an armed force to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion.

FISHER HOUSE

(Pa. 662, 1.4 miles northwest of Yellow House)

This home, built 1801 by Henry Fisher, is a fine example of late Georgian architecture. Brought from the British Isles, this style is reflected in old homes of eastern and southern Pennsylvania.

FORT HENRY

(Pa. 501, 2 miles north of Bethel)

Built 1756; garrisoned during the French and Indian War by troops under Capt. Christian Busse. Pennsylvania's major frontier defense east of Ft. Augusta (Sunbury). The site is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the northwest.

GOSHENHOPPEN

(Pa. 100 north end of Bally)

Re-named Bally for Father Augustin Bally. The third Roman Catholic mission and first Catholic school in the State were established here in 1743 by Father Theodore Schneider.

HEREFORD FURNACE

(Pa. 100 at L.R. 06119, Hereford)

Established by Thomas Maybury in 1745 on the west bank of the Perkiomen Creek for the purpose of manufacturing iron. Maybury is credited with producing here in 1867 the first cast-iron cooking-stove in North America.

HESSIAN CAMP

(U.S. 422 in Reading, west end of Lindbergh Viaduct)

After Burgoyne's surrender, 1777, German mercenaries, mostly Hessian, were held prisoners at various places until end of war. Those brought to Reading, 1781, were encamped until 1783 in huts on the hillside a quarter-mile to the north.

HIESTER HOUSE

[C]

(Reading: Penn Square between 4th and 5th streets)

Site of house occupied by Joseph Hiester from about 1792 until his death, 1832; a Lt. Col. in Continental Army, Delegate to Provincial Convention in 1776; Member of Congress for 14 years; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1820-23.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE

(Pa. 10 south of Plowville)

Forge built 1744 by Wm. Bird; furnace built 1770 by his son Mark. Furnace and other remains of an ironmaking community of the era, administered by the National Park Service, are about 7.5 miles away.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE

(U.S. 422, 4.7 miles southeast of Reading at Baumstown)

Hopewell Forge, 1744, and Furnace, 1770, were seven miles south. The furnace and the remains of an ironmaking community of the era are administered by the National Park Service, with recreation areas.

JOHN A. SHULZE

(U.S. 422 near Stouchsburg)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1823-1829. Born, 1775, in the old parsonage behind Christ Lutheran Church. During his terms, the State inaugurated its extensive program of internal improvements. He died at Lancaster in 1852.

JOSEPH HIESTER

(Pa. 183 northwest of Reading near Leinbachs)

Revolutionary soldier, Congressman, Governor, 1820-1823, lived in the Hiester Mansion. Now a part of the Berks County Welfare Farm.

LINCOLN HOMESTEAD

(U.S. 422, 2.6 miles southeast of Reading)

Abraham Lincoln once said, "My ancestors were Quakers from Berks County, Pennsylvania." The stone house, still standing, built by his great-great-grandfather in 1733, is just south of here.

NORTHKILL AMISH

(U.S. 22 westbound, 1 mile west of Shartlesville)

The first organized Amish Mennonite congregation in America. Established by 1740. Disbanded following Indian attack, September 29, 1757, in which a Provincial soldier and three members of the Jacob Hochstetler family were killed near this point.

OLEY MORAVIANS

(Pa. 662 south of Oley)

A building erected about 1748 by Moravians, for use as church and school, stands on the side road, about 1.5 miles away. They conducted a boarding school here, 1745-51; and built a later schoolhouse, since demolished, in 1776.

PENN'S COMMON

[C]

(Reading: 11th and Penn streets)

Given in common to the citizens of Reading, in 1748, by the family of William Penn.

PILGER RUH

(Pa. 501, 4 miles north of Bethel)

"Pilgrim's Rest" was the name given to this spring on the Tulpehocken Path by Count Zinzendorf, the Moravian missionary, on his journey to the Indian towns of Shamokin and Wyoming in 1742.

READING

(On main highways leading to city)

Laid out 1748 by direction of Thomas Penn. Seat of Berks County since 1752. Incorporated borough, 1783. Soon became, and has remained, center of the Pennsylvania-Dutch area. An old and progressive industrial community.

ROBESONIA FURNACE

(U.S. 422 in Robesonia)

The George Ege Mansion built about 1807 and iron furnace ruins nearby, set up prior to 1800 by the noted ironmaster, are found on Church Street in Robesonia.

SKEW BRIDGE

[C]

(Reading: North 6th Street at Reading R. R. bridge)

Regarded best example of skew bridge in U. S. Designed by Richard Osborn for the P. & R. Railroad in 1857. Each course of the arch of forty feet is laid in ellipsoidal curve, each stone properly curved. There is no keystone.

SWEDISH PIONEERS

(Pa. 724, 5 miles southeast of Birdsboro)

First European settlers in present Berks County, on land granted by William Penn, 1704-5. The home of Mounce and Ingeborg Jones, built 1716 and the oldest house in the county, stands at the opposite end of the river bridge.

THOMAS MIFFLIN

(U.S. 222 in Shillington, East Lancaster Avenue)

Member of the Continental Congress, a Revolutionary soldier, first Pennsylvania governor, 1790-99, lived at his estate Angelica from 1774 to 1794. The Berks County Farm and Home now occupies the site.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(U.S. 422 at Conrad Weiser Park, Womelsdorf; Pa. 419 north of Host)

An Indian path from Shamokin (Sunbury) came over the mts. by way of Klingerstown and Pine Grove to Weiser's place in the Tulpehocken Valley. Chiefs of the Six Nations, carrying "words of wampum" to Brother Onas (Penn) at Philadelphia, traveled this path.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(U.S. 22 at Pa. 501, Bethel)

An Indian path connecting the Iroquois provincial capital at Shamokin, now Sunbury, with the Tulpehocken Valley, ran northwest through here. It was used by ambassadors to "Brother Onas," i.e., Wm. Penn and his successors.

UNION CANAL

(U.S. 122, 2 miles south of Reading)

In use, 1828-1884. It connected the Schuylkill at Reading with the Susquehanna at Middletown. About a mile east, at tip of Fritts Island, are remains of easternmost lock. It passed boats travelling to and from Philadelphia by way of Schuylkill Navigation.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 83 at Mount Pleasant)

This canal was operated from 1828-1884. It connected the Schuylkill at Reading with the Susquehanna at Middletown. Remains of the tow path can be seen .3 mile southeast of here, along the Tulpehocken Creek.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 83, .9 mile east of Bernville)

This canal, suggested by William Penn in 1690, was in use from 1828 to 1884. Following the Tulpehocken, its course crossed Northkill Creek at South Bernville, about a mile northwest. There, two locks remain.

BLAIR COUNTY

ALLEGHENY FURNACE

(Pa. 36 in Altoona south of 31st Street)

Opposite are remains of furnace built in 1811, the second in this section. It was operated until 1884. The stone store building built in 1837 is the oldest in the city of Altoona.

ALTOONA

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded 1849 as a terminal for westward expansion of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It soon became a major railroad center of the nation. Scene of the War Governors' Conference, 1862.

ALTOONA CONFERENCE

(U.S. 22 west of Hollidaysburg)

On Sept. 24-26, 1862, the loyal war governors of the Northern states met at the call of Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania in Altoona. Out of the meeting at the Logan House came new unity and support for Lincoln, and emancipation of the slaves.

BAKER MANSION

(Pa. 36 in Altoona at Mansion Boulevard)

This fine example of Greek Revival architecture was the home of Elias Baker, a leading ironmaster of the region. Built in 1846, it is now the museum and home of the Blair County Historical Society. Located on the hill opposite this point.

BLAIR HOMESTEAD

(Old U.S. 22, 3.5 miles west of Hollidaysburg)

Erected 1785 by Thomas Blair. Residence of his son, John Blair, for whom Blair County was named in 1846. John Blair was a member of the General Assembly and until his death, 1832, a leading citizen of the region.

BLAIR HOMESTEAD

(U.S. 22, 3.3 miles west of Hollidaysburg)

Opposite here on the side road is the stone house of Thomas Blair, erected 1785. It was also the home of his son, John Blair, leading citizen of the region for whom Blair County was named in 1846.

ETNA FURNACE

(U.S. 22, .6 mile east of Yellow Spring)

Built in 1809 by the firm of Canan, Stewart and Moore, and operated until 1877, the furnace produced some of the Juniata iron for which the region was famous. The furnace stack and some of the stone buildings may be seen about one mile to the eastward on the side road.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(L.R. 07053, 1 mile south of Culp)

Site of the Revolutionary fort, 1778, to protect the Sinking Valley lead mines. Named for General Daniel Roberdeau who operated the mines and built the fort. The mines supplied lead for the Continental armies during the Revolution.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(U.S. 220 in Altoona, Pleasant Valley Boulevard and Kettle Street)

The Revolutionary fort site is located a few miles from here. Built 1778 by Daniel Roberdeau to protect lead mines in Sinking Valley which supplied the Continental army.

FRANKSTOWN

(U.S. 22, .6 mile east of Hollidaysburg)

The site, prior to 1748, of a Delaware-Shawnee village called Assunepachla. Here the trader, Frank Stevens, had a fur post as early as 1734. The Kittanning Path led through here.

GALLITZIN SPRING

(U.S. 22 eastbound, 1 mile east of Cresson)

The spring opposite here was a favorite stopping place of Prince Gallitzin, famous Catholic missionary and founder of the Loretto settlement. He was also known as Father Smith.

GALLITZIN SPRING

(U.S. 22 westbound, 1 mile east of Cresson)

The spring opposite here was a favorite stopping place of Prince Gallitzin, noted prince-priest and missionary who founded the settlement at Loretto in 1792. He was also known as Father Smith. Buried at Loretto, site of his chapel.

JUNIATA IRON

(U.S. 22, 3.9 miles west of Hollidaysburg)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

LOGAN HOUSE

(Altoona: 11th Avenue at 13th Street)

At the famous railroad hotel on this site was held the Conference of Northern War Governors, Sept. 24-26, 1862. Governor Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania called the meeting which united forces behind Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation.

LOWRY HOMESTEAD

(U.S. 22, 1.1 miles east of Hollidaysburg)

Oldest stone house in Blair County. Erected by Lazarus Lowry in 1785. Located on the Kittanning Path, Indian route between Allegheny and Susquehanna rivers.

PORTAGE RAILROAD

(U.S. 22, 7.9 miles west of Hollidaysburg)

Here was No. 6 of the ten inclined planes used to carry canal boats by rail, Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. This unique engineering feat was completed in 1834. The road was 36 miles long.

BRADFORD COUNTY

ATHENS

(Old U.S. 220 in Athens, north and south)

Known also as Tioga Point. Connecticut settlers laid out the village in 1786. Site of ancient Indian village of Teaoga. Base for the Sullivan campaign into central N. Y. Gateway from southern N. Y. into Pennsylvania for centuries.

AZILUM

(U.S. 6, 6.1 miles northwest of Wyalusing)

Site of the famed French refugee colony is a few miles SW. Here exiles laid out a town and built La Grande Maison for the Queen and her son, the heir to the throne of France.

AZILUM

(U.S. 6, junction Pa. 187 at Wysox)

Site of the famed French refugee colony is a few miles south. Here exiles laid out a town and built La Grande Maison for the Queen and her son, the heir to the throne of France.

AZILUM

(U.S. 6, 4.5 miles north of Wyalusing at lookout)

The broad plain which can be seen from this point was the site, 1793-1803, of the French refugee colony. The Great House, built for Marie Antoinette and her son, was there and an entire village founded.

CAMPTOWN

(Pa. 706 and 409, Camptown)

Stephen Foster's well-known song, "Camptown Races," was probably inspired by the horse races run from this village to Wyalusing. "The Tioga Waltz," Foster's first music, was completed during his residence in nearby Towanda and Athens in 1840-41.

CAMPTOWN RACES

(U.S. 6 at Pa. 409, 4.2 miles north of Wyalusing)

Stephen Foster's title for the well-known song is said to have been taken from nearby Camptown. Foster's residence at Towanda and Athens may have created the association.

CARRYING PATH

(Old U.S. 220 in Athens, at bridge)

Here the Indian voyager down the Chemung lifted his canoe and carried it a hundred and ninety yards across the neck to ascend the Susquehanna.

COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN

(L.R. 08077, 1.2 miles southeast of Athens at cemetery)

Leader of Connecticut land claimants. Served in Sullivan Campaign, 1779. Imprisoned in 1787-89 for leading new state movement. Later served in Pa. legislature. Moved here in 1789; died in 1831. Homesite and grave are east of road.

DAVID WILMOT

(U.S. 6 in Towanda)

The great Free-Soiler, who began the fight on slavery extension with the Wilmot Proviso in 1846, lived in this house. Republican Party founder; its first candidate for Governor. He died here in 1868.

DAVID WILMOT

(Towanda: William Street at Riverside Cemetery)

The great Free-Soiler is buried here. Born at Bethany, 1814. Studied law at Wilkes-Barre, 1834. Began practice in Towanda, his home until his death, 1868. His famed Wilmot Proviso introduced August 8, 1846.

FORT SULLIVAN

(Old U.S. 220 in Athens)

Here, between the Chemung and Susquehanna commanding both rivers, Gen. John Sullivan built a fort Aug. 18, 1779. With a camp on the flats, it was base for the central N. Y. campaign and defeat of the Tory-Indian alliance.

FRIEDENSHUETTEN

(U.S. 6, 1.3 miles southeast of Wyalusing)

Moravian mission founded at Wyalusing Indian town, 1763, by Zeisberger, who built a model Indian town. Abandoned in 1772, when pastors Ettwein and Roth led some 200 Indians to the mission of Friedensstadt on the Beaver River.

INDIAN HILL

(U.S. 6, 4.6 miles east of Wyalusing)

The hill just southeast was the scene, Sept. 29, 1778, of a battle between Col. Thos. Hartley's men from Fort Muncy, and the Indians. Two days before, Hartley had burned Queen Esther's town near present Athens.

LESTER FRANK WARD

(Pa. 187 opposite church, Myersburg)

"Father of American Sociology," geologist, and Civil War veteran L. F. Ward (1841-1913), spent his youth in Myersburg working with his brother, Cyrenus Osborne Ward, labor historian, in their hub factory. He has been called "the American Aristotle."

LIME HILL

(U.S. 6, 3.7 miles north of Wyalusing)

Here Apr. 14, 1782, a party led by Sgt. Thos. Baldwin tried to rescue a woman and her children held as Indian captives. In a four-hour battle, three children were saved but the mother was killed.

PHILIP P. BLISS

(Pa. 187 in Rome at cemetery)

The great singing evangelist and gospel song writer lived and taught school at one time in Bradford County. The cemetery monument was built by Sunday School gifts from England and U. S. after his death in 1876.

PINE PLAINS

(Old U.S. 220 at Sayre)

This area was known by pioneers as the "Pine Plains." In 1790 near this spot Timothy Pickering met Red Jacket and his Senecas. They were on the way to the peace council at Tioga Point.

QUEEN ESTHER'S TOWN

(Old U.S. 220, 2.1 miles south of Athens)

On the terrace below here resided Esther Montour, of the noted French-Indian family, and her group of Munsee Indians. The town was burned in 1778 by Col. Hartley.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(U.S. 220, 3.1 miles northwest of Towanda)

Indian trail joining the Iroquois country and the Shamokin area, passed near here. Conrad Weiser took this route to Onondaga, capital of the League, to represent the Province in council with the Iroquois.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(Pa. 414, 5.6 miles southwest of West Franklin)

A branch of the Warriors Path. Left the Susquehanna at Sheshequin, now Ulster; crossed Sugar Creek; and by valleys of Towanda and Lycoming Creeks reached West Branch, near present Montoursville, where it joined the Shamokin Path.

STEPHEN FOSTER

(U.S. 6 in Towanda)

The great writer of folk songs and ballads lived in Towanda in 1840-41. He attended Towanda Academy on the hill a short time and stayed with his brother William, a canal official.

STEPHEN FOSTER

(Old U.S. 220 in Athens)

America's beloved writer of folk tunes and ballads attended, 1840-41, Athens Academy which stood here. The Tioga Waltz, Foster's first music, was composed at that time.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 6, 1.4 miles southeast of Wyalusing)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped just west, Aug. 5-7, 1779, en route to attack the New York Iroquois. A major campaign, destroying 40 villages and ending the Indian-Tory frontier menace.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 6, 7.2 miles northwest of Wyalusing)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the nearby river lowlands August 8-9, 1779, en route to attack the Six Nations Iroquois. Sixth camp between Wyoming and Fort Sullivan.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 220, 1.3 miles north of Ulster)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the Sheshequin Flats below, Aug. 9-10, 1779. The seventh and last overnight stop on the way to Tioga Point.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(L.R. 08077, 1.2 miles north of Sheshequin)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the Sheshequin Flats opposite, Aug. 9-10, 1779. The seventh and last overnight stop on the way to Tioga Point.

TEAOGA

(Old U.S. 220 in Athens at bridge)

This strategic locality between the Chemung and the Susquehanna shows signs of age-old residence by various Indian groups. Graves of an Andaste chief and his followers were unearthed here in 1883-95.

WARRIORS PATH

(U.S. 6, 1.3 miles north of Wyalusing)

A great Indian highway from Six Nations country, New York, to the Catawba country in the Carolinas. It made its way through the Allegheny Mountains by following the Susquehanna and Juniata valleys.

WYALUSING

(U.S. 6 in Wyalusing, north and south)

Named for an early town of the Munsee Delawares, which occupied the flats south of the present town. In 1760 Munsees under Papoonhank welcomed Post here, on his way toward a great Indian council beyond Allegheny River.

WYALUSING ROCKS

(U.S. 6, 1.3 miles north of Wyalusing)

A lookout on the Iroquois Warriors Path. Over this trail, which entered Pennsylvania along the upper Susquehanna, traveled the Six Nations' war parties against southern Indians, and their peace missions to Philadelphia.



Pennsbury Manor, Bucks County

BUCKS COUNTY

BRISTOL

(Old U. S. 13 north and south at Bristol; new U.S. 13 north and south at Bristol)

Early river port laid out as Buckingham, 1697. The third oldest borough in Pennsylvania, chartered Nov. 14, 1720. County seat of Bucks, 1705-26. Travel and trade center for over two hundred years.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 south of New Hope at Jericho Creek)

The highway crosses the canal midway in a level extending from the locks near Yardley to those at New Hope. Near by is the Jericho Creek aqueduct, one of nine such structures in the 60-mi. canal from Bristol to Easton.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 at New Hope)

Opened from Bristol to this place in 1831; and completed to Easton in 1832. Outlet lock to the river built here in 1854. The nearby River House, built 1794, was a popular barge stop on the canal.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 at New Hope)

Here are Locks No. 8-11 of the 23 lift locks on this canal. New Hope also had one of the nine aqueducts, and the only toll station between Bristol and Easton. Coal was the largest item of shipping.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 at Lumberville)

Here is Lock No. 12 in a series of 23 lift locks, numbered from Bristol to Easton. Just above here is one of the nine aqueducts by which the canal and its traffic crossed courses of small streams.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 at Tinicum)

On the 60-mile canal from Bristol to Easton, nine aqueducts, including this at Tinicum Creek, carried boats of 71-ton capacity across small streams. The initial cost of aqueducts averaged about \$7,000.

DELAWARE CANAL

(Pa. 32 at Uhlertown)

Uhlertown, known as Mexico at an earlier date, was named for Michael Uhler, boatbuilder and operator of a line of canal boats. Lock No. 18 and well-kept buildings are interesting reminders of canal days.

DELAWARE CANAL

(U.S. 611 at Durham Furnace)

This canal encouraged a revival of the local iron industry, neglected since 1789; and the new Durham Furnaces, which operated here from 1848 to 1908, made this an important point for canal shipping.

DELAWARE CANAL

(U.S. 611 at Durham Furnace)

Here is Lock No. 21 in a series of 23 lift locks, numbered from Bristol to Easton. The aqueduct over Cooks Creek is one of nine which carried water and shipping across branches of the Delaware River.

DURHAM FURNACE

(Pa. 212 at Durham)

Built 1727. Original site at Durham. In blast until 1789, it made cannon and shot in the colonial wars and Revolution. One-time owners included James Logan and George Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS FARM

(Old Pa. 263 north of Hartsville)

The Moland House was Gen. Washington's headquarters, August 10-23, 1777, while his army camped nearby. Here Lafayette joined the American army.

HISTORIC FALLSINGTON

(U.S. 1 at Tyburn Road; Tyburn Road at Newportville Road)

One of the places first settled in Pennsylvania, this village has retained a great many of the fine houses of its provincial period. The Friends meeting organized in 1683 was attended by William Penn in 1701. The original building of 1692 stood near the site of the present Friends meetinghouse.

JOHN FITCH'S STEAMBOAT

(Pa. 132 and 263, Warminster)

Fitch tested near here a model steamboat in 1785. Before his death in 1798, he built 4 mechanically successful steamboats. The first in the U. S., they proved financial failures, leaving final success of the idea to Robert Fulton.

LOG COLLEGE

(Pa. 263 south of Hartsville)

Here was located 1736-46 William Tennent's "College" for training Presbyterian ministers. From it came a notable list of religious and educational leaders. Its graduates helped found Princeton University, 1746.

PENNSBURY

[P]

(At property, in Bucks County northeast of Tullytown)

William Penn's country home, built in 1683-1700.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

PENNSBURY MANOR

(Tyburn Road south of Fallsington; new Ford Mill Road at L.R. 09158)

William Penn's country home in Pennsylvania, built 1683-1700. Here he often resided while in America. Re-created by the State as a historic shrine. Location is about 3 miles to the SE.

PENNSBURY MANOR

(Old U.S. 13 in Tullytown, junction L.R. 09015)

William Penn's country home in Pennsylvania, built 1683-1700. Here he often resided while in America. Re-created by the State as a historic shrine. Follow this road for 3.5 miles.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

(Pa. 532 west of Washington Crossing; Pa. 32, 3.5 miles north of New Hope; Pa. 32 at Lumberville; U.S. 611 at Durham Furnace)

A system of State-built public works to connect Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie. The Delaware Division, Bristol-Easton, begun 1827; operated by the State 1831-58, and by private owners to 1931. A State Park since 1940.

ROCHAMBEAU ROUTE (NARRAGANSETT BAY TO YORK-TOWN)

(U.S. 13 near Philadelphia city line)

On Sept. 2, 1781, French and American armies crossed the Delaware River near Trenton and moved toward Philadelphia by way of Bristol. Part of the march was along this highway called, then, the King's Path. Troops encamped here for the night. Officers used Red Lion Inn as headquarters.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM

(U.S. 202, 1 mile west of New Hope)

Statesman, industrialist, born here Sept. 16, 1779. Secretary Treasury, 1829-1831, under Jackson and holder of other State and National offices. Active in the early anthracite coal industry; canal advocate.

SUMMERSEAT

(U.S. 1 in Morrisville, Bridge and Morris streets)

Washington's headquarters, Dec. 8-14, 1776. Built in 1773 by Thomas Barclay; restored in 1931. Owners included Robert Morris and George Clymer. Located at Legion and Clymer Aves.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Accompanies next three markers)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 413 at Wrightstown)

Starting here at sunrise, Sept. 19, 1737, Marshall, Yeates, and Jennings set out on the "Indian Walk." In one and a half days, Edward Marshall reached a point beyond present Mauch Chunk, some 65 miles to the north and west.

WALKING PURCHASE

(U.S. 611, .5 mile north of Ottsville)

Solomon Jennings, one of the three walkers, fell out of the race near here, having covered about 18 miles from Wrightstown. He followed the others to a point near his home on the Lehigh River.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 412 at Springtown)

The walkers, Marshall and Yeates, with officials and spectators, reached George Wilson's meadow at noon, Sept. 19. After lunch, they went on by an Indian path, stopping near present Northampton for the night.

WASHINGTON CROSSING

(Pa. 532 at Washington Crossing)

Here Washington and his men braved ice and sleet Christmas night, 1776, to cross the Delaware and to surprise and defeat the Hessians at Trenton. The victory gave new life to the patriot cause.

BUTLER COUNTY

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Pa. 68, 1.8 miles northeast of Evans City)

Returning to Virginia from his historic visit at Fort Le Boeuf, Washington used the adjacent Venango Indian Trail. In this locality, on Dec. 27, 1753, he narrowly escaped death, being shot at by an Indian less than fifteen paces from him.

HARMONIST CEMETERY

(Pa. 68 at Harmony)

Burial place of Harmonist Society, 1805-1815. Graves were not marked. The stone wall was built in 1869, after the Harmonists had returned from Indiana and settled at "Old Economy," in Beaver County.

HARMONY

(Pa. 68 at Harmony)

First home of Harmony Society, founded 1804, by George Rapp and German followers. In 1814 moved to New Harmony, Indiana, and settled at Economy in present Ambridge, Beaver County, in 1825.

HARMONY MENNONITES

(U.S. 19 north of Zelienople)

Church organized 1816 by Abraham Ziegler, purchaser of the Harmonist property. The Rev. John Boyer was the first pastor. Present stone church built 1825.

OLD STONE HOUSE

[P]

(At property, Pa. 8 and 173, Stone House)

Pioneer wayside inn, built in 1822 and reconstructed in 1963. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

OLD STONE HOUSE

(Pa. 8 and 173, Stone House)

A haven for lumbermen, drovers and travelers, this important landmark and once famous hostelry was built in 1822 at the crossroads of the old Venango Trail and Butler to Mercer Pike by John K. Brown of Oliver. The Marquis de Lafayette may have stopped here on June 1, 1825.

THE ROEBLINGS

(L.R. 387 at Saxonburg)

John A. Roebling, inventor of steel wire rope and designer of the Brooklyn Bridge, began business at Saxonburg, founded by him in 1832. His son, Washington A. Roebling, who built the Brooklyn Bridge, was born here in 1837.

WILLIAM A. SMITH

(Pa. 356, 9 miles southeast of Butler)

Known as "Uncle Billy" Smith. In 1859, he drilled the world's first successful oil well with tools that he made in his blacksmith shop near Tarentum. The well, 69½ ft. deep, was drilled near Titusville for Col. Edwin Drake. "Uncle Billy" died in 1890. He lies buried about 120 ft. southeast of here.

ZELIENOPLE

(U.S. 19 in Zelienople)

Founded by Baron Dettmar Basse in 1802. Named for his daughter Zelig. On the hill overlooking the town, he built Bassenheim, a palatial wooden "castle," which burned in 1842.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

ADMIRAL PEARY PARK

[P]

(At property on L.R. 276 just north of junction with U.S. 22 west of Cresson)

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary was born near Cresson on May 6, 1856. This Park and monument commemorate his birth and achievements.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB

(L.R. 53 in Loretto)

The steel king, of whom Carnegie said he "knew more about steel than any man in the world," had his estate here. The grounds and buildings are owned by St. Francis College.

DEMETRIUS GALLITZIN

(L.R. 276 in Loretto)

Here is the tomb of the Russian prince-priest who gave up a life of ease for a frontier mission. Founder of Loretto, Catholic colony, 1799. St. Michael's is on the site of his chapel. He died here May 6, 1840.

DR. LAWRENCE F. FLICK

(U.S. 219, 1 mile south of Carroltown)

Pioneer in antitubercular campaign and among first to recognize this disease was communicable. Organized first American tuberculosis society, 1892. Founded White Haven Sanatorium, 1901. Birthplace 400 yards east of highway.

FIRST STEEL

(Pa. 56 in Johnstown opposite steel mill)

The first successful use of the pneumatic process in making steel in the U. S. was made at the Cambria Iron Works located opposite in 1857-58. The converter used by William Kelly is preserved at the Bethlehem Steel Co. office.

FIRST STEEL RAILS

(Pa. 56 in Johnstown opposite steel mill)

First steel rails rolled on order in the U. S. were manufactured at the Cambria Iron Works in Aug., 1867. The mill was across the river. The ingots were made at Steelton.

JOHNSTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Named for Joseph Johns, the pioneer settler in 1793. Pennsylvania Canal-Portage R. R. terminal opened 1834. Birthplace of steel industry in U. S. William Kelly developed the converter type blast furnace in 1857-58. Steel rails rolled in 1867.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

(Pa. 53 at Pa. 869, 1 mile south of South Fork)

The breast of South Fork Dam which broke the night of May 31, 1889, to cause the historic flood is a short distance away. The remains of the dam can be observed.

LEMON HOUSE

(U.S. 22 east of Cresson at county line)

Built in 1830 by Samuel Lemon. Standing at head of Plane No. 6 of Allegheny Portage Railroad, it served for many years as a station and as a resting place for travelers. House is visible 75 yards north of highway.

LORETTO

(Junction U.S. 22 and L.R. 276 west of Cresson)

This village, 3.5 miles NW of here, was founded 1799 by Prince Gallitzin as a Catholic colony. The site of the priest-missioner's grave is here. Charles Schwab, steel king, had his home in Loretto, and is buried here.

LORETTO

(L.R. 53 in Loretto)

Founded 1799 by the prince-priest, Demetrius Gallitzin. Here he began in 1800 the first school in the area, a forerunner of Saint Francis College, chartered in 1858. Catholic cultural center. Charles M. Schwab, steel king, had his home here.

PORTAGE RAILROAD

(U.S. 22 east of Cresson)

Here was No. 5 of the ten inclined planes used to carry canal boats by rail, Hollidaysburg to Johnstown. The road to Lilly follows closely the route of the Portage Railroad over the mountain to Johnstown.

ROBERT E. PEARY

(U.S. 22 west of Cresson)

This monument was placed in honor of the Arctic explorer, discoverer of the North Pole April 6, 1909. Peary was born in Cresson, May 6, 1856, the family moving to Maine in 1859.

STAPLE BEND TUNNEL

(Pa. 271, 5 miles north of Johnstown)

First railroad tunnel built in the U. S. and a part of the Portage Railroad. The masonry is intact and a unique engineering feat of the times. Can be visited a few miles east of here, via Mineral Point.



Old Stone House, Butler County

CAMERON COUNTY

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE

(Junction U.S. 120 and Pa. 155 east of Emporium)

The 23-mile crossing from Susquehanna West Branch to the Allegheny River began at a "canoe place" near this point. Indians and pioneers went north to Portage Creek, and at present Port Allegany resumed travel by canoe.

"THE BUCKTAILS"

(Junction Pa. 120 and Pa. 555 in Driftwood)

Famed Civil War volunteers, departed from this point for Harrisburg, April 1861, where they were mustered into State service. A monument, erected in their honor, is just south of here. The highway and a State park are named for the Bucktails.

PORTAGE PATH

(Pa. 155, 5.5 miles north of Emporium Junction)

The railroad along Portage Creek follows the course of an Indian path connecting heads of navigation, known as "Canoe Places," on the Sinnemahoning and the Allegheny at present Emporium Junction and Port Allegany.

SINNEMAHONING PATH

(Pa. 120, 1.5 miles north of Driftwood)

One of the earliest Indian paths through the Allegheny Mts. followed this valley. It connected the Upper Allegheny River with the Susquehanna. In 17th century the Senecas used it in war against the Susquehannocks.

SINNEMAHONING PATH

(Pa. 120, 3.8 miles south of Emporium)

An Indian path ran up the valley of the Sinnemahoning Creek to Canoe Place, now Emporium Junction, and on to the Seneca villages at the Big Bend of the Allegheny. Early settlers in Clinton, McKean, Cameron, and Potter Counties used this path.

TOM MIX

(Pa. 555, 3 miles west of Driftwood)

The famous cowboy star of silent motion pictures was born a short distance from here on January 6, 1880. He served as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, later becoming renowned for his "wild west" roles in cinema and circus. Mix died in an auto accident in Arizona on October 12, 1940.

CARBON COUNTY

FORT ALLEN

(U.S. 209 at Weissport)

Built in 1756 by the Province of Pennsylvania. One of a series of frontier defenses erected during the French and Indian War. The site was within present Weissport.

FORT ALLEN WELL

[C]

(Weissport: opposite 112-116 Franklin Street)

Only remaining part of Fort Allen, which was built by the Province of Pennsylvania, 1756, under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin. The well, now restored, is located directly behind houses opposite.

GNADENHUETTEN

(Pa. 443 in Lehighton)

The Moravian Mission of this name was built in 1746 for Mahikan-Delaware converts and was the first settlement in present-day Carbon County. It was burned on Nov. 24, 1755, by Munsee Indians. Victims of the attack are buried in the cemetery north of here.

PACKER MANSION

(Jim Thorpe [Mauch Chunk] at railroad station)

Standing on the nearby hill is the home of Asa Packer, industrialist, philanthropist, congressman and founder of Lehigh University. The ornate mansion, built in 1860, has been carefully preserved with its original furnishings and is maintained as a memorial.

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD

(L.R. 13033, 3 miles southwest of Jim Thorpe)

A gravity railroad was built along this mountain in 1827 to carry coal from the mines near Summit Hill to the Lehigh Canal at Mauch Chunk. A back-track and two planes were added in 1844 for the return trip by gravity. Railroad crossed highway here.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Accompanies next two markers)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(U.S. 209, 1½ miles east of Weissport)

On Sept. 20, 1737, the two surviving walkers used an Indian path from present-day Northampton to "Pokopoghchunk" Indian Town (now Parryville), then continued by compass. Later in the morning, Yeates became exhausted, leaving Marshall to go on alone.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 903, 2 miles east of Jim Thorpe)

In the early afternoon of Sept. 20, Edward Marshall, with an official timer, ended the "Indian Walk," having covered some 65 miles in 18 hours' travel. His stopping place is supposed to have been in this general area.

CENTRE COUNTY

ANDREW G. CURTIN

[C]

(Bellefonte: Allegheny Street at Cherry Lane)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1861-67, was born on this site. He brought about the establishment of State Normal Schools; organized the famed Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; obtained funds for the erection of State Orphan Schools.

BALD EAGLE'S NEST

(U.S. 220 at Milesburg)

A Delaware Indian village named for a noted Munsee chief Woapalanne or "Bald Eagle." Located at union of Spring and Bald Eagle Creeks. From here raids on the frontier were made in Revolutionary days.

BELLEFONTE

(Pa. 53 in Bellefonte, public square; Pa. 26 south of Bellefonte)

Laid out by James Dunlop and James Harris, 1795. Named by Talleyrand for "beautiful fountain." Early center of the iron industry. One-time home of five of Pennsylvania's governors.

BELLEFONTE AIR MAIL FIELD

(Pa. 550 at high school, Bellefonte)

The initial stop on the first scheduled west-bound air mail flight was made here by Pilot Leon D. Smith on December 18, 1918. The site for the field was chosen by pioneer aviator Max Miller and was in regular use for air mail until 1925.

CENTRE FURNACE

(Pa. 26 northeast of State College)

Here Cols. John Patton and Samuel Miles operated the first charcoal iron furnace in the region, 1792-1809. Present stack used 1825-1858. In this era Centre County led in the making of Juniata iron.

EAGLE IRONWORKS

(U.S. 220, 2.8 miles northeast of Milesburg)

At nearby Curtin, making iron was begun about 1810 by Roland Curtin. The last old-style furnace in the U. S. was in blast here and ceased operation in 1922.

GREAT SHAMOKIN PATH

(U.S. 220, 4 miles northeast of Howard)

The Indian highway from Shamokin, now Sunbury, to Kit-tanning, left the Bald Eagle Valley to follow Marsh Creek and Little Marsh Creek. It crossed the Allegheny Mt. by way of Snow Shoe and Moshannon.

INDIAN PATHS

(Pa. 350 south of Philipsburg)

The Warriors Mark Path intersected the Bald Eagle Path at about this point, then proceeded north to join the Great Shamokin Path, east of Chinklacamoose (Clearfield). The Warriors (Mark) Path came north from Cumberland, Maryland, and the Bald Eagle Path came west from Milesburg.

JUNIATA IRON

(U.S. 322 and 220, 1.8 miles northeast of Port Matilda; U.S. 220, 1.5 miles west of Unionville)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

(U.S. 322 in State College; Pa. 26 northeast of State College)

Chartered 1855. Opened Feb. 16, 1859. Gen. James Irvin gave the original land. April 1, 1863, by Act of Assembly made the land grant College of the State for "liberal and practical education."

PHILIP BENNER

(Pa. 26 northeast of State College; Pa. 550 southwest of Bellefonte near L.R. 14055)

The ironmaster's home was at Rock. Here also were the first forge, 1794, and a nail and slitting mill. A founder of Bellefonte; leader in Centre County affairs until his death in 1832.

PLUMBE FORGE

(Pa. 504, 6 miles east of Philipsburg)

About six-tenths mile north are the remains of the forge built by Dr. John Plumbé in 1828. Here, "blooms" were made from pig iron carried from the Bald Eagle Valley by mule. Costs of hauling products to the Pennsylvania Canal caused the forge to close in 1842.

POTTER'S FORT

(Pa. 144 southeast of Centre Hall)

Built 1777 by Gen. James Potter. A stockaded fort refuge for the settlers of the valley region. The site is on the nearby rise.

SCOTIA

(U.S. 322 northwest of State College)

Two miles SW of here, an iron center, called Scotia, was established by Andrew Carnegie in 1881. Here houses were erected, a railroad built, and machinery set up. A few remains of the center can be seen.

28TH DIVISION SHRINE

(U.S. 322 at Boalsburg)

Dedicated to heroic dead of Pennsylvania's famed 28th in two world wars. The Division was created Sept., 1917. The shrine was founded by Col. Theodore Boal and made a State memorial in 1932.

UNION CHURCH

[C]

(U.S. 322, Presqueisle Street, Philipsburg)

Built of logs in 1820 by Philipsburg pioneers to serve as school and place of worship for all faiths. Remodeled in 1842, church is outstanding example of simplified American gothic architecture.

WARRIORS PATH

(U.S. 220, 2.2 miles northeast of Howard)

Paths from all parts of the Six Nations country converged at Great Island. Thence the Warriors Path ran up this valley to Bald Eagle's Nest, now Milesburg; then on south toward the Carolinas.

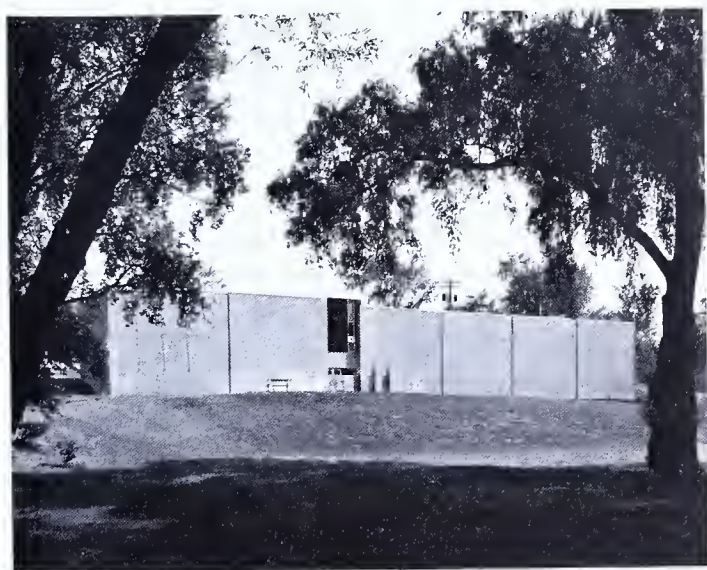
WILLIAM F. PACKER

(U.S. 220 at Pa. 27, Howard)

The newspaper editor and publisher, and Governor of the Commonwealth, 1858-61, was born April 2, 1807, in a house which stood nearby. He died, 1870, in Williamsport and is chiefly remembered for his interest in improved transportation facilities.



28th Division Shrine, Boalsburg



Military Museum, 28th Division Shrine

CHESTER COUNTY

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE GREAT VALLEY

(Valley Forge Road, .4 mile southeast of Pa. 252, Tredyffrin Township)

Organized in 1711 by Welsh families, it is the third oldest Baptist church in the State and the mother of eight nearby congregations. The present building, the second, was erected in 1805.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

(U.S. 1, 1 mile east of Kennett Square)

On Sept. 11, 1777, an American force of about 11,000 men, commanded by Washington, attempted to halt a British advance into Pennsylvania. The Americans were defeated near Chadds Ford on Brandywine Creek by approximately 18,000 British and Hessian troops under Howe.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

(U.S. 1, 1 mile east of Kennett Square)

Howe planned two separate attacks against the American line. In early morning, the British Army divided here. Knyphausen's troops went east to engage the center of the line at Chadds Ford, while a force under Cornwallis marched approximately 6 miles north, then 3 miles east, to outflank Washington's right wing and attack from the rear.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE (Sept. 11, 1777)

(Pa. 842 southwest of West Chester)

After fording the branches of the Brandywine, British troops under Cornwallis turned SE here early in the afternoon to attack the rear of the American right wing under Sullivan, 3 miles downstream. Conflicting intelligence reports on this movement prevented formation of a proper defense by Sullivan.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE (Sept. 11, 1777)

(Pa. 926 at Darlington Corners)

The British attack on the American right wing began here late in the afternoon. After heavy fighting, the defense line which Sullivan formed hastily near Birmingham Meeting House was forced to retreat to Dilworthtown, 2 miles SE. Reinforcements from Chadds Ford delayed the British as Sullivan's men fell back.

CHESTER SPRINGS

(Pa. 113 at Chester Springs)

Earlier known as Yellow Springs. Resort since 1750. Washington's headquarters, Sept. 17, 1777, after Battle of Brandywine. Hospital for his soldiers during the winter encampment at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

EVAN PUGH

[C]

(Oxford: Fifth and Market streets)

Born 1828 on Jordan Bank farm 3 miles south. First President, Penn State University, 1859 until death, 1864. Put his college at fore of movement toward mass education in science for farming, industry.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

(U.S. 30 east of Paoli)

The house in which the Revolutionary leader and Indian fighter was born, Jan. 1, 1745, stands about a mile away. Died at Erie, Dec. 15, 1796; now buried at St. David's Church, four and a half miles away.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

[C]

(West Chester: North Matlack Street at Lafayette Street, in park)

After visiting Brandywine Battlefield on July 26, 1825, General Lafayette came to West Chester. From a point about a half block west from here, he reviewed troops parading in his honor.

GREAT MINQUAS PATH

(Business U.S. 322, 1 mile southeast of West Chester)

An important Indian trail, key to Pennsylvania's fur trade in the 17th century, crossed the present highway near here. It linked trading posts on the lower Schuylkill with Indian towns to the west. The Dutch, Swedes, and English fought one another for control of the path.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE

(Pa. 23 at Warwick)

Forge built 1744 by Wm. Bird; furnace built 1770 by his son Mark. Furnace and other remains of an ironmaking community of the era, administered by the National Park Service, are about 3 miles away.

JOHN BEALE BORDLEY

(Strasburg Road 1.6 miles west of Marshallton)

The noted agriculturist purchased land just north of here in 1792 and named it "Como Farm." Here he conducted numerous experiments on crop rotation and maintenance of soil fertility. Bordley planned new devices for seeding and reaping wheat. His works on Rotation of Crops, and Husbandry and Rural Affairs were widely read. Died, 1804.

JOHN FRITZ

(Pa. 41, 2.8 miles southeast of Cochranville)

His absolute integrity, mechanical ability, inventive genius, and practical resourcefulness brought about improved processes and products in the iron and steel industry in America. He introduced the three-high rolls into the Cambria mill, applied the Bessemer process to American practice, improved the manufacture of armor plate. Fritz was born 1.3 miles NE of here in 1822.

JOHN G. PARKE

(Business U.S. 30 at Veterans Administration Hospital east of Coatesville city line)

Born in this vicinity on Sept. 22, 1827, the noted Army Engineer is remembered chiefly for having set the exact boundary between the Oregon Territory and Canada. His survey, begun in 1857, was halted by service in the Civil War and was not completed until 1869. He later became Superintendent of West Point.

JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK

[C]

(West Chester: Church and Lafayette streets, northwest corner)

Conservationist, father of the State Forest idea in Pennsylvania, lived in this house from 1876 until his death in 1922. He pioneered in the development of forest fire control, reforestation, and scientific forestry.

LINCOLN BIOGRAPHY

[C]

(West Chester: West Market Street between High and Church streets)

The first published biography of Abraham Lincoln was printed in this building on Feb. 11, 1860. It was prepared from Lincoln's own notes, and served to introduce him to the public as a potential presidential candidate.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

(U.S. 1, 2 miles northeast of Oxford)

Chartered as Ashmun Institute, April 29, 1854. Founded by Rev. John Miller Dickey for the purpose of providing liberal higher education for people of African ancestry in America. In 1866, it became Lincoln University, interracial and international.

PETER BEZELLON

[C]

(Coatesville: Westchester Road and Oak Street)

Famed Indian trader and interpreter bought a tract of 500 acres in this area in 1736. This site is a part of the tract. He died in 1742. Bezellon and his wife, Martha, lie buried in St. John's churchyard at Compass, Penna.

THOMAS B. READ

(U.S. 322 northwest of Downingtown)

The painter and poet was born Mar. 12, 1822, a mile away. Author of well-known "Sheridan's Ride." Spent mature years in Europe, but died in New York City, May 11, 1872, and is buried in Philadelphia.

THOMAS McKEAN

(Pa. 896 northwest of Pa. 841, Franklin Township)

The signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and Governor, from 1799 to 1808, was born on this farm on March 19, 1734. Also active in the politics of Delaware, he encouraged Caesar Rodney to cast the deciding vote for American independence.

VILLAGE OF VALLEY FORGE

(Pa. 23 east and west of village)

Village settled by the workers at iron forge begun in 1742. The forge and part of village were burned by the British army in 1777. Washington's quarters during the winter of 1777-78 were in the Isaac Potts house, a part of the original village.

WARWICK FURNACE

(Pa. 23 east of Warwick)

Built 1737 by Anna Nutt and Co. Made first Franklin stoves, 1742. Supplied shot and cannon for American revolutionists. Furnace a mile and a half away on side road; iron mines a mile west on the highway.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON

[C]

(West Chester: North High Street between Market and Gay streets)

Physician, congressman, began a service of 33 years as president of Bank of Chester County, in this building, 1830. Especially noted for his many contributions to the science and study of botany in the early 1800's. He died in 1863.

CLARION COUNTY

BRADY'S BEND

(Pa. 68, 1.3 miles east of East Brady at lookout)

Named for Capt. Samuel Brady, famed Indian scout and hero of many legends of western Pennsylvania. Near here, in 1779, he defeated a band of Senecas and Munsees, and killed Chief Bald Eagle.

BUCHANAN FURNACE

(Pa. 368 east of Callensburg)

A short distance NW of here is the well-preserved cold blast furnace, named for James Buchanan. It was built in 1844; abandoned, 1858, due to lack of timber. At the time of its operation, the iron industry was very prosperous in Clarion County.

FOXBURG GOLF COURSE

(Pa. 58 northeast of Foxburg)

Oldest golf course in continuous use in the U. S. In 1887, land was made available to the newly formed Foxburg Golf Club by Joseph M. Fox, its first president. Course was enlarged from five to nine holes in 1888. The Foxburg Country Club purchased, in 1924, the original land which it had been leasing.

HELEN FURNACE

(Pa. 966, 7 miles northeast of Clarion)

Just west of this point can be seen the well-preserved interior of cold blast furnace built in 1845. It was one of numerous iron furnaces operated in Clarion County from about 1829-1867. The County, then, was often referred to as "The Iron County."

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

THE BIG SPRING

(Pa. 410, .5 mile southwest of Luthersburg)

Former camping place at the junction of two Indian paths: the Great Shamokin, running from Sunbury to Kittanning; and the path to Venango, now Franklin. During War of 1812, Maj. McClelland's force camped here. Spring is 60 yards SW.

"CANOE PLACE"

(U.S. 219, .5 mile north of Stiffertown)

This locality marks the end of navigation along the West Branch, where formerly the Indians disembarked and hid their canoes. A trail led from here directly to the Indian settlement at Kittanning.

CHINKLACAMOOSE

(Old U.S. 322 at Clearfield, east and south)

Name of the Indian village located here, and visited by C. F. Post while traveling to an Indian council at Kuskuski in 1758. The later Clearfield is said to get its name from clearings made by grazing bison along nearby creeks.

KARTHAUS FURNACE

(L.R. 17068 in Karthaus)

Near here stood the iron furnace erected 1817 by Peter Karthaus. Rebuilt 1836 by Peter Ritner and John Say, it became in 1839 one of the earliest to use coke in place of charcoal. Abandoned at the end of the same year.

OLD STATE ROAD (MILESBURG TO WATERFORD)

(U.S. 322, 6 miles northwest of Luthersburg)

The first road to the northwest frontier of Pennsylvania. Opened to the Allegheny River in 1804. In this section, it followed, generally, the course of the Chinklacamoose Path. During the War of 1812, troops under Major McClellan were transported over it to Erie. Highway crosses the route of old Road at this point.

PHILIP P. BLISS

(Pa. 255, 2.2 miles northeast of Penfield)

The great singing evangelist and gospel song writer was born July 9, 1838, in a log house which stood a little distance from here. He lived and worked on the farm and in nearby lumber camps until the age of 16.

CLINTON COUNTY

DANIEL H. HASTINGS

(Pa. 120 at Pa. 447 northwest of Salona)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1895-1899; born, 1849, on a farm 4.5 miles SE of here. During his term, the State Department of Agriculture was created and the present State Capitol planned. Lived most of his life in Bellefonte. Died there in 1903.

FORT HORN

(U.S. 220, 4 miles northeast of Lock Haven)

A stockaded log house used as a frontier refuge in 1777-78. It was on the Susquehanna's south bank opposite here. In 1778 it was abandoned.

FORT REED

(U.S. 120 in Lock Haven, West Main and West Water streets)

William Reed's stockaded house was the westernmost defense for Susquehanna Valley settlers. The site of the pioneer outpost is a few blocks ahead at the monument near the bridge.

THE GREAT ISLAND

(U.S. 220, 1.3 miles northeast of Lock Haven)

Many Indian nations have occupied the Great Island in the river just south of here. Trails led from the Genesee, Ohio, Potomac, and Susquehanna North Branch. Delawares and Shawnees stopped here for a time on their migration west.

GREAT SHAMOKIN PATH

(U.S. 220, 2.3 miles southwest of Lock Haven)

By the Indian path along Bald Eagle Creek, in 1772, Bishop Ettwein, Moravian, brought some 200 Christian Mohicans and Delawares from Friedenshuetten, near Wyalusing to Friedensstadt on the Beaver.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (WEST BRANCH DIVISION)

(U.S. 120 in Lock Haven, East Water Street near Jay Street)

Division was built from Northumberland to Lock Haven in 1828-34. Until 1889, boats carried iron, lumber, and manufactures from this area to eastern markets. Here, Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal joined the Division, connecting with it by two locks, a dam, and a towpath bridge.

SHAMOKIN PATH

(U.S. 220, 6 miles northeast of Lock Haven)

Much-traveled Indian path; followed north shore of Susquehanna from present Sunbury to Great Island near Lock Haven. It was used by Delawares and Shawnees on migration to the Ohio country before French and Indian War.

SINNEMAHONING PATH

(U.S. 120, 14 miles northwest of Lock Haven)

An ancient Indian trail connected the West Branch of the Susquehanna with the Upper Allegheny. From the Great Island at Lock Haven it followed the West Branch, the Sinnemahoning, and Portage Creek, to the Seneca country.

TIADAGHTON ELM

(U.S. 220, 8.5 miles northeast of Lock Haven near Avis)

Here July 4, 1776, pioneer settlers of the West Branch resolved independence from Britain. This historic tree still stands about two miles from here at the junction of the Susquehanna and Pine Creek.

TIADAGHTON ELM

(Two miles south of U.S. 220, just off L.R. 18016 at the elm)

Under this elm, on July 4, 1776, resolves declaring independence were drawn prior to news of action by Congress at Philadelphia. This was an expression of the spirit common to the frontier and led by the famous Fair Play men.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

CATAWISSA FRIENDS MEETING

(Junction U.S. 11 and Pa. 42, .7 mile southwest of Bloomsburg)

At Catawissa, three miles distant, is the Friends meetinghouse built about 1775. The log structure is still standing and is a fine example of a pioneer place of worship.

CATAWISSA FRIENDS MEETING

(Catawissa: South Street between Third and Fourth streets)

The nearby Friends meetinghouse, built about 1775, was the place of worship for early Quaker settlers among the pioneers of this region. Catawissa itself was laid out by William Hughes, a Berks County Quaker.

FORT JENKINS

(L.R. 19117, 6.5 miles northeast of Bloomsburg)

A stockaded house used as a settler's refuge was situated here on the bank overlooking the river, 1778-80, when it was destroyed by the Indians. The land was later owned by James Wilson, an author of the Constitution.

FORT McCLURE

(U.S. 11 at Fairgrounds, Bloomsburg)

Early in 1781 the McClure house was stockaded by the noted Indian fighter, Moses Van Campen, to protect settlers in this region after destruction of Fort Jenkins in 1780. Site on the north bank of the Susquehanna in present Bloomsburg.

FORT WHEELER

(Pa. 487, 1.2 miles northeast of Bloomsburg)

A stockade-type fort was built here in 1778 along Fishing Creek by Moses Van Campen. It served during the Revolution as a refuge against the Indians, by whom it was once attacked. Van Campen was the noted Indian scout of this region.

WYOMING PATH

(U.S. 11 at Fairgrounds, Bloomsburg)

Important path linking the many Indian settlements in the Wyoming Valley with Shamokin, now Sunbury. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf, organizer of Moravian missions, came this way after visiting the Shawnees at Wyoming.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

(U.S. 6 and 19 in Meadville, Park and Baldwin streets)

Oldest college in constant existence under same name west of the Alleghenies. Founded, 1815; chartered, 1817. Its first president, Timothy Alden, designed Bentley Hall, still used as the administration center.

BALDWIN-REYNOLDS HOUSE

(U.S. 6 and 19, Baldwin Street and Reynolds Avenue, Meadville)

Two blocks west is the home built in 1843 by Justice Henry Baldwin, who was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1830. As a member of Congress from 1816 to 1822, he was an early advocate of protective tariff. The house is now maintained as a museum by the Crawford County Historical Society.

BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN

(Pa. 77 at Meadville)

Methodist missionary to India, south Asia, and the Philippines, 1859 to 1908. Upon retirement he lived in Meadville until his death in 1922. He is buried in Greendale Cemetery.

CONNEAUT RESERVOIR

(U.S. 6 and 322 east of Conneaut Lake)

Raised some 10 feet by a 23-mile "feeder" from Meadville, this lake was the vital source of water for the highest part of the canal, 4 miles west. Lake water and traffic flowed north to Erie, and south to the Ohio River.

EARLY REFINERY

[C]

(Titusville: East Main Street on Pa. 27)

The first refinery in the Oil Creek Region for crude petroleum was built nearby in 1860. The first run of oil was made in 1861. Oil was first refined at Pittsburgh, about 1854, by Samuel Kier.

EDWIN L. DRAKE

(Pa. 8 in Titusville near Woodlawn Cemetery)

The man who first sank an oil well is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery and is commemorated by Niehaus's bronze figure, "The Driller." Drake Well is now a State park, a mile and a half south of Titusville.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 north of Conneautville)

Part of the old channel lies near the highway. The Conneaut Line, from Erie to near Conneaut Lake, was begun by the State, 1838, and completed by the Erie Canal Company, 1843-44. Canal in use until 1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U.S. 6 west of Shermansville)

Remains of the canal bed may be seen beside the railroad, below the bridge. Less than 2 miles away this Shenango Line, from New Castle, united with the Conneaut Line, from Erie. The entire canal was in use 1844-1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 618 south of Conneaut Lake Park)

By this channel Conneaut Lake, raised 9 feet above normal level, fed water to the canal at its highest point, the junction of the Shenango and Conneaut Lines, about 2 miles west from here. The canal was in use 1844-1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U.S. 6 and U.S. 322 east of Conneaut Lake)

Begun by the State, 1836, as part of a system of internal improvements. Completed 1843-44 by a private company. In use until 1871. Extended 105 miles from New Castle to Erie; French Creek Feeder joined it with Meadville.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U.S. 322 east of Hartstown)

Cut off from the rest of Pymatuning Swamp by a 3-mile bank, this became the 600-acre "Pymatuning Reservoir" of the canal, which lay at its western edge. Begun by the State, 1838; finished by the Erie Canal Co., 1843-44.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 south of Adamsville)

Canal bed visible at foot of the slope, toward the railroad. Extended from Beaver Division Canal, at New Castle, to Erie; this part of the Shenango Line, north to Conneaut Lake, was completed in 1842, and in use until 1871.

FIRST OIL EXCHANGE

[C]

(Titusville: West Spring Street on Pa. 8 eastbound)

Organized, 1871, in the American Hotel which stood on this site. After occupying other buildings, oil men returned to this site and in 1881 dedicated an Oil Exchange building.

FRENCH CREEK

(U.S. 6 and 19 south of Venango; U.S. 322 southeast of Meadville)

The Riviere aux Boeufs of the French, renamed by George Washington in 1753. It had an important part in the French and Indian War and the settlement of northwestern Pennsylvania.

FRENCH CREEK FEEDER

(U.S. 322 south of Meadville)

The canal bed beside the road is part of a channel constructed 1827-1834 to take water from Meadville to Conneaut Lake for the Erie Extension Canal. Two miles below here the Feeder crossed the creek by aqueduct.

FRENCH CREEK FEEDER

(U.S. 19 south of Meadville)

The canal visible beyond the field was built 1827-1834. Repaired in 1841, it carried water from French Creek to Conneaut Lake, reservoir for the Erie Extension Canal, which operated between Erie and New Castle, 1844-71.

IDA M. TARBELL

[C]

(Titusville: 324 East Main Street on Pa. 27)

Noted oil historian, biographer of Lincoln, journalist, lived in this house about six years. She was graduated from the Titusville High School in 1875.

JOHN A. MATHER

[C]

(Titusville: 407 East Main Street)

Photographer of oil industry from 1860, lived in this house. His thousands of views form an extraordinary record of an industry that began here. Born, Bury, England, in 1829; died Titusville, 1915.

JOHN BROWN TANNERY

(L.R. 20118 south of Pa. 77 at New Richmond)

John Brown of Ossawatimie and Harper's Ferry worked here as a tanner, 1825-35. The nearby house was then his home. His first wife and a son are buried near.

JOHN BROWN'S TANNERY

(Pa. 77, New Richmond)

On the side road, a short distance south, are the remains of the tannery and home built by the noted abolitionist of Harper's Ferry fame. Here, he lived and worked from 1825 to 1835, employing as many as 15 men in producing leather.

MEADVILLE

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded in 1788 by David Mead and other settlers from the Wyoming region. In 1800 made county seat. First direct primary in U. S. held here in 1842. Making of hookless fasteners was pioneered here.

OIL CREEK

[C]

(Titusville: Smock Boulevard on Pa. 8)

Along this stream the first white explorers found Indians skimming surface oil. From 1859 to 1865, the center of oil production and its refining was along the banks of Oil Creek.

ROBERTS TORPEDO

[C]

(Titusville: Smock Boulevard on Pa. 8)

First successful device for increasing the flow of oil by setting off an explosion deep in a well. It was publicly demonstrated in 1865. The nitroglycerin was made .4 mile south of here, along Hammond Run.

UNITARIAN CHURCH

[C]

(Meadville: Main and Chestnut streets)

A fine example of Greek Revival architecture. It was erected in 1835-36 at a cost of \$3500, mostly given by Shippen and Huidekoper families. Planned by the builder of Fort Sumter, General George W. Cullum.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

BLAINE HOUSE

[C]

(Carlisle: South Hanover Street between High and Pomfret streets)

Home of Gen. Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Revolutionary Army, stood on this site. George Washington was a guest here, Oct. 4-11, 1794, while mustering an armed force to quell Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.

BRADDOCK EXPEDITION

(U.S. 11 in Shippensburg, West King Street)

In 1755 supplies for Braddock's army were stored here in Edward Shippen's strong stone house "at the back Run." James Burd, the son-in-law of Shippen, opened a road to carry these supplies to the west. After Braddock's defeat remaining supplies were given to sufferers from Indian attacks.

CARLISLE

(On main highways leading into town)

Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against the Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794.

CARLISLE BARRACKS

(U.S. 11 opposite War College, Carlisle)

Second oldest army post in U. S. A powder magazine built by Hessian prisoners, 1777, survives. Burned by Confederates, July 1, 1863. Indian School, 1879-1918. Army Medical Field Service School, 1920-1946.

CARLISLE FORT

[C]

(U.S. 11 in Carlisle, West High Street between Hanover and Pitt streets)

First fort authorized by Pennsylvania. Laid out by Gov. Morris, July, 1755, "in the middle of this town," on news of Braddock's defeat. Col. John Armstrong's headquarters till 1758. Called "Fort Lowther" by some later writers.

CARLISLE IRON WORKS

(Pa. 174 east of Boiling Springs)

Founded about 1762 by John Rigbie and Co. Operated after 1781 by Michael Ege, noted ironmaster of the period. Ruins of the charcoal furnace still stand.

CUMBERLAND RIFLEMEN

(U.S. 11 at Camp Hill)

Capt. William Hendricks led, from nearby Cumberland County points, a company of riflemen to Quebec, Canada. There they fought, Dec. 31, 1775, at the side of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Hendricks was killed in action.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH

(L.R. 21023 in Eberlys Mill 1 mile west of New Cumberland)

Inventor of a telephone for which he sought a patent in 1880. Claims contested by Bell Telephone, which won the court decision in 1888. Born in this village, July 14, 1827, where he developed his inventions; he removed in 1904 to Camp Hill, where he died November 2, 1911.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

(U.S. 11 in Carlisle, West High Street at campus)

Grammar school founded in 1773. College chartered in 1783, and named for John Dickinson. "Old West," built 1804, was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the national Capitol.

DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW

[C]

(Carlisle: South College Street at Law School)

Oldest law school in Pennsylvania; founded in 1834 by the Honorable John Reed, eminent jurist, and author of "Pennsylvania Blackstone." Andrew Curtin, Civil War Governor, was one of earliest graduates.

EPISCOPAL SQUARE

[C]

(Carlisle: High and Hanover streets, northeast corner)

This square was set apart by the Penns in 1751 for the Church of England; in continuous use since that time by St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1752, the first church building was erected.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

[C]

(Carlisle: High and Hanover streets, northwest corner)

Oldest public building in Carlisle; erection begun, 1757. Here colonists met in 1774 to declare for independence, and George Washington worshipped, 1794. Congregation organized at Meeting House Springs in 1734.

FORBES ROAD (RAYSTOWN PATH)

(U.S. 11 southwest of Carlisle)

To capture Fort Duquesne, General Forbes marched an army, in 1758, from his main base at Carlisle to the Forks of the Ohio. He followed, as closely as he could with army wagons, the Raystown Indian and Traders Path, widened by axemen under Colonel Henry Bouquet.

FORBES ROAD (RAYSTOWN PATH)

(U.S. 11, 1 mile northeast of Shippensburg)

At Shippensburg, the Raystown Path forked: one branch led directly west over three steep mts. to Burnt Cabins; the other, taken by General Forbes to avoid heavy grades, went south round Parnells Knob to Fort Loudon, crossing the Tuscarora Mountain at Cowan Gap.

FORT COUCH

(U.S. 11 in Lemoyne, Market and 8th streets)

Remains of breastworks, at Eighth and Ohio Streets, built before the battle of Gettysburg, to oppose the expected Southern drive on Harrisburg. June 29, 1863, a few Confederate scouts neared here but withdrew.

FORT COUCH

[C]

(Lemoyne: 8th Street and Ohio Avenue)

Remains of breastworks built in June 1863 to oppose an expected attack on Harrisburg by Confederate troops. Site then known as Hummel's Heights. Fort was named for Gen. Couch, Commander, Eastern Pennsylvania Military Department.

FORT MORRIS

(U.S. 11 in Shippensburg, King and Queen streets)

Named for Gov. R. H. Morris, and built by local settlers under the supervision of James Burd after Braddock's defeat in July, 1755. Later garrisoned by provincial troops commanded by Hugh Mercer. The fort site, long marked by the soldiers' well, lies a block to the north on Burd Street.

GEN. JOHN ARMSTRONG

[C]

(Carlisle: High and Bedford streets, northeast corner)

"Hero of Kittanning," Revolutionary officer, member of Continental Congress, County Judge, lived in a house on this site. Died at Carlisle, 1795. Buried in Old Graveyard, two blocks south.

GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE

[C]

(Carlisle: High and Bedford streets, southeast corner)

Early Carlisle physician, member of Provincial Convention, Revolutionary officer, Commander at Fort Pitt, occupied house that stood on this site before 1800.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Carlisle: West High street at Denny Hall)

Here George Washington reviewed militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rendezvoused at Carlisle, October 1794, before marching to the western part of State to quell the Whiskey Rebellion.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old Pa. 33, .5 mile southwest of Carlisle)

June 27, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Confederate army, marching over this road toward Harrisburg, reached Carlisle; Jenkins' cavalry went on to reconnoitre. On June 29, Lee ordered Ewell to join the main army at Cashtown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 34, .3 mile south of Carlisle)

June 30, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Southern army, ordered to retire from Carlisle and rejoin Lee's army, marched over this road to Mt. Holly Springs, York Springs, and Heidlersburg, where they camped for the night.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 74, east of Carlisle)

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Southern cavalry arrived July 1, 1863, by Dover and Dillsburg. Finding Ewell had left the day before, Stuart burned the U. S. Barracks and left for Gettysburg, where the battle had begun.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Camp Hill: 3025 Market Street)

Farthest advance of a body of Confederate troops toward Harrisburg. Southern units under General A. G. Jenkins of Ewell's Corps reached Oyster Point on June 28, 1863. On the next day defending militia faced them here in a skirmish in which both sides suffered casualties.

GREEN TREE INN

[C]

(Carlisle: South Hanover Street between High and Pomfret streets)

In 1753, Benjamin Franklin stayed at inn on this site while he, Richard Peters, and Isaac Norris treated with Indians. Hamilton and Knox, members of Washington's cabinet, lodged here in 1794.

HARRISBURG

(U.S. 15 and 11 in Wormleysburg)

Pennsylvania's capital since 1812. As Harris' Ferry, was settled a century before by John Harris, Sr. Laid out as a town in 1785 by John Harris, Jr. For over 200 years a center of travel, trade, and historic events.

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE

[C]

(Mechanicsburg: East Main Street near Filbert Street)

Site of the College that was chartered in 1857, and named for Washington Irving, a trustee. First women's college in Pennsylvania to grant degrees in arts and sciences. It was closed in 1929.

JAMES WILSON

[C]

(Carlisle: High and Pitt streets, southwest corner)

Early Carlisle lawyer, and representative to Continental Congress, occupied house that stood on this site. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the framers of the Constitution of U. S.

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON

[C]

(Carlisle: East High Street between Hanover and Bedford streets)

Distinguished jurist and author of legal books, lived in this house from about 1820 until his death, 1853; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for 24 years of his 37 years membership.

JOSEPH RITNER

(U.S. 11, 6 miles southwest of Carlisle)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1835-1839, lies buried in this cemetery. Born, 1780, in Berks County; died, 1869, at Carlisle. He was noted for having put into practical operation the law of 1834, which established the public school system.

LAUGHLIN MILL

(Pa. 641 east of Newville)

Grist mill built about 1763 by William Laughlin. Owned by his family until 1896. Preserved by Ethel T. McCarthy. The oldest such structure remaining in this region.

MAJOR ANDRÉ

[C]

(Carlisle: South Hanover Street between Pomfret and South streets)

For a short time in 1776, Major André and Lt. Despard, British prisoners of war, were detained in a tavern that stood on this site. Some years later, after an exchange and recapture, André was executed as a spy.

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH

(Old Pa. 696, 2.6 miles north of Shippensburg)

Founded 1738 by pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Until 1781, the church was at the old cemetery which is about one-tenth mile NW from here. Present church built, 1847; parsonage built, 1855.

"MOLLY PITCHER"

[C]

(Carlisle: South Hanover Street between South and Walnut streets)

Mary (Ludwig) Hays McCauley, known as "Molly Pitcher," heroine at Battle of Monmouth, is buried in Old Graveyard just east of here. In this burial ground are graves of many distinguished citizens.

OLD COURT HOUSE

(U.S. 11 in Shippensburg, King and Queen streets)

"Widow Piper's Tavern," used for Cumberland County court-sessions, 1750-1751, until a court house was erected at Carlisle, the county seat. The house is now the home of the Shippensburg Civic Club.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

(Pa. 696 at Shippensburg State College)

The Mount Jackson or Potato Point School, originally built in 1865, is an authentically reconstructed one-room schoolhouse. It was relocated here by alumni and friends of Shippensburg State College to preserve part of America's educational heritage.

PEACE CHURCH

(Pa. 641 west of Camp Hill)

Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used for special services.

PEACE CHURCH

(U.S. 11, 1.2 miles west of Camp Hill)

Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use until 1866. Kept in its original form; used annually by St. John's Lutheran. A half-mile away.

SHIPPENSBURG

(U.S. 11 east of Shippensburg)

Founded 1730 by Edward Shippen. Second oldest town in the State west of the Susquehanna River. Important community on colonial frontier. Temporary seat of Cumberland Co., whose first courts were held here in 1750-1751.

SILVER SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(L.R. 21051 south of U.S. 11, 4 miles west of Camp Hill)

Founded 1734 on land of James Silver by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Present church built in 1783, restored in 1928 to its original style, and still used for worship.

SIMPSON FERRY ROAD

[C]

(Mechanicsburg: Simpson Street near Walnut Street)

Built about 1792. It extended from Michael Simpson's Ferry on the Susquehanna to Carlisle, following, at this point, a course later known as Simpson St. Used by many persons traveling to western part of State.

STATE POLICE SCHOOL

(Newville: Walnut Street near Big Spring Avenue)

The Pennsylvania State Police Training School, first of its kind in the nation, was established here in 1920 at the old Big Spring Hotel, which stood nearby. In 1923 the location of the school was transferred to Hershey in Dauphin County.

THOMAS BUTLER

[C]

(Carlisle: West High Street between Pitt and West streets)

On this lot Thomas Butler had his home and gunshop about 1764; the latter still stands to the rear. Butler and five sons, all officers, served in the Revolution. Often referred to as the "Fighting Butlers."

UNION CHURCH

[C]

(Mechanicsburg: East Main Street at church)

Oldest public building in Mechanicsburg. Built in 1825 on land given by Martin Rupp. As provided in the charter, it has been used by many religious sects on payment of small fee.



Peace Church, Cumberland County

DAUPHIN COUNTY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[C]

(Harrisburg: South Market Square on east side)

On February 22, 1861, while journeying to Washington for his Inauguration, Lincoln stopped at the Jones House, on this site. From the portico of the hotel, he addressed a large crowd gathered in Market Square.

BARNETT'S FORT

(Pa. 39, 1.3 miles east of Linglestown)

North at the head of Beaver Creek, Joseph Barnett's log house was a frontier refuge in 1756-63 against Indians raiding the frontier. His son William was stolen by Indians in 1756 and not recovered until 1763 by Col. Henry Bouquet.

BURD TOMBS

(Pa. 441 north of Middletown)

Col. James Burd of "Tinian," able and gallant officer in the colonial wars, author of the Middletown Resolves for Independence, June, 1774, and wife, Sarah Shippen, lie buried near the entrance of Middletown Cemetery.

CAMEL BACK BRIDGE

[C]

(Harrisburg: River Front Park at Front and Market streets)

Covered wooden bridge, designed by Theodore Burr, was built here in 1813-17; called "Camel Back" because of its unique arch design. The structure, partly rebuilt in 1847 and 1867, was replaced after severe flood damage in 1902.

CAMP GEORGE GORDON MEADE

(Pa. 441, at Middletown Area School)

Covering three square miles, the former Camp Meade was situated a half mile to the northwest. Named for famed Civil War General, it was opened during the Spanish-American War and visited by President William McKinley on August 27, 1898.

COL. JAMES BURD

(Pa. 230 in Highspire)

"Tinian," home of Col. Burd, is still standing on the opposite hill. Burd was road-builder of Braddock's expedition. French and Indian War commandant at Fort Augusta. Patriot and a soldier in the Revolution.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN

(Pa. 225, .2 mile north of Dauphin)

In the graveyard to the south rests Timothy Green, officer in the French and Indian War; signer of the Hanover Independence Resolves in June, 1774; an outstanding leader of this region in the Revolution.

DERRY CHURCH

(Pa. 743 in Hershey at church)

Founded in 1729; the first pastor, William Bertram, installed in 1732 by Donegal Presbytery. Its grove was patented to it by the sons of William Penn in 1741. The churchyard is the oldest pioneer graveyard in this region.

DERRY CHURCHYARD

(U.S. 422 in Hershey)

Oldest pioneer graveyard in Dauphin County. Here, near Pastors William Bertram and John Roan, lie heroes of the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution; and Colonel John Rodgers, signer of the Hanover Resolves in 1774.

EAGLE HOTEL

[C]

(Harrisburg: 21 North 2nd Street)

A three-story brick hotel, maintained by the Buehler family, 1811-64, stood on this site. Many State officials and legislators of the time took quarters here. Charles Dickens, a guest in 1842, praised his host in "American Notes."

EXECUTIVE MANSION

[C]

(U.S. 322 west in Harrisburg at former 111 South Second Street)

The first official Governor's mansion stood at this site. Purchased in 1858, it housed only two governors, Packer and Curtin. It was sold in 1864 when the second mansion, "Keystone Hall," was acquired.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

(U.S. 322 east in Harrisburg opposite former 311-313 North Front Street)

The second official Governor's residence occupied a site across this street. Originally a private home acquired in 1864, it was altered and enlarged by many of its occupants. In the 1880's it was referred to as "Keystone Hall." After 96 years of use, it was demolished in 1960.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

[C]

(Harrisburg: Second Street near Maclay Street at Mansion)

The present residence of the Governor of Pennsylvania was completed in 1968. It is the third official executive mansion to have been located in Harrisburg.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

(U.S. 322, Front and Maclay streets, Harrisburg)

Opposite is the present residence of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Of Georgian-style architecture, it was completed in 1968 and is the third executive mansion to be located in Harrisburg. "Keystone Hall," earlier residence of the governors, was razed in 1960 after being in use for 96 years.

FORT HALIFAX

(Pa. 147, .5 mile north of Halifax)

Just west of this point stood Fort Halifax. It was built in 1756 by Col. William Clapham, and was one of the chain of frontier forts built to protect settlers in this region during French and Indian War days.

FORT HUNTER

(U.S. 22 and 322, .5 mile north of Rockville Bridge)

Stockaded blockhouse, built 1755-56, on site of present Fort Hunter Museum. Used to protect the frontier and as a supply base in building Fort Augusta. Abandoned and fell into ruins after 1763.

FORT MANADA

(Pa. 443 near Manada Gap)

In this vicinity stood James Brown's log house-fort, named Fort Manada when garrisoned as an outpost of Fort Swatara from January, 1756, to May, 1757. Its usual complement consisted of 21 officers and men. No description of the fort has survived.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

[C]

(Harrisburg: State Street between Second and Third streets)

After the state capitol was destroyed by fire on February 2, 1897, this church building became the temporary quarters of the state legislature while the new capitol was being constructed.

HANOVER CHURCH

(U.S. 22, 13.4 miles northeast of Harrisburg at intersection Pa. 743)

About two miles north is the site of this pioneer Presbyterian church founded in 1736. First pastor was Richard Sankey. In the graveyard are buried many first settlers and veterans of frontier wars and the American Revolution.

HANOVER RESOLVES

(U.S. 22, 14 miles northeast of Harrisburg, west of intersection Pa. 743)

The earliest resolves for independence in the State. Drawn June 4, 1774, by Col. Timothy Green and eight Hanover Township patriots. They committed their cause to "Heaven and our Rifles."

HARRIS' FERRY

(U.S. 322, South Front Street near John Harris Mansion, Harrisburg)

The landing of the historic ferry first licensed in 1733 to John Harris, Sr., was on the river bank here. For over half a century it was a leading crossing for pioneers going West. Nearby is Harris' grave.

HARRISBURG

(On main highways leading into city)

Pennsylvania's capital since 1812. As Harris' Ferry, was settled a century before by John Harris Sr. Laid out as a town in 1785 by John Harris Jr. For over 200 years a center of travel, trade, and historic events.

JOHN HARRIS' GIFT

[C]

(Harrisburg: Capitol Park, 3rd and Walnut streets)

In 1785, the founder of Harrisburg set aside a four-acre lot, now this section of Capitol Park, to be held in trust for the use of the State. The Legislature accepted the gift, 1810, when it voted to make this city the capital.

JOHN HARRIS MANSION

(U.S. 322, Front Street, Harrisburg)

Built by John Harris Jr., founder of Harrisburg, in 1764-66. It was Simon Cameron's home, 1863-89, and many famous people visited there. It is now home of The Dauphin County Historical Society.

MARKET SQUARE

[C]

(Harrisburg: South Market Square)

For over a century, farm produce was sold here in market sheds and from wagons at the curbs. The first sheds were built soon after the city was laid out in 1785; the last were removed in 1889. Many inns faced the Square.

MIDDLETOWN

(Pa. 230 west of Middletown)

The oldest town in Dauphin County; laid out in 1755 by George Fisher, Quaker. It was an important port at the junction of the Pennsylvania and Union Canals in the 19th century. Site of early flour, lumber, and iron industries.

MILLERSBURG FERRY

(Pa. 147 in Millersburg)

The only surviving ferry service across the Susquehanna began as early as 1825. Boats were poled by manpower until 1873, when the first paddlewheeler was acquired. In the 1920's, gasoline engines replaced steam power, and the paddlewheels were shifted from the side to the stern. The ferry landing is a short distance west.

OLD BRICK CAPITOL

[C]

(Harrisburg: main entrance to Capitol, north of steps)

The first State Capitol on this site was designed and built by Stephen Hills, 1819-1821. It was first occupied by the Legislature on January 2, 1822, and was used until destroyed by fire, February 2, 1897.

OLD COURTHOUSES

[C]

(Harrisburg: 220 Market Street)

Two Dauphin County Courthouses occupied this site. The first built 1792-99, served as the State House for the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1812 to 1821. It was removed in 1860. The second stood here from 1860 to 1948.

OLD SALEM CHURCH

[C]

(Harrisburg: Chestnut Street between Second and Third streets)

Standing on land granted for religious purposes in 1785 by John Harris, this church was erected, 1822. It replaced one built of logs in 1787, the first church structure in present-day Harrisburg.

PATTON'S FORT

(Pa. 39, 1.4 miles west of Linglestown)

Nearby stood Patton's Fort, a station of the Paxton Rangers, who defended the gaps and farmsteads along the Blue Mountains from the Susquehanna River to Swatara Creek, near Indiantown, against Indian raids from 1756 to 1763.

PAXTANG MANOR

[C]

(Harrisburg: River Front Park at Calder Street)

A tract of 1272 acres, now this part of Harrisburg, was first surveyed in 1732 for Thomas Penn, and was known as Paxtang Manor. It was sold, 1760, to three colonial settlers: Thomas Simpson, Thomas Forster, Thomas McKee.

PAXTON CHURCH

(Derry Street near Wilhelm Road, Paxtang)

A short way from here is early 18th century Paxton Church. The first pastor was installed in 1732. In the churchyard are buried John Harris, Jr., founder of Harrisburg, Senator William Maclay, and many other eminent leaders.

PAXTON CHURCH

(Pa. 543 in Paxtang, Paxtang Avenue)

Organized as a congregation in 1732 with William Bertram as first pastor. The second pastor was the famed "Fighting Parson," John Elder. In the churchyard are buried John Harris, Jr., William Maclay and other notables of this region.

PAXTON RIFLEMEN

(U.S. 22, 5.7 miles northeast of Harrisburg)

Under Capt. Matthew Smith and Lt. Michael Simpson, a company of riflemen from Paxton Township marched to Quebec, Canada, to serve with Montgomery in the attack on that city on December 31, 1775.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

[C]

(Harrisburg: Walnut Street at Education Building)

A State-owned canal system, built 1826-34, to connect Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie. The first lock on the canal to be dedicated, March 13, 1827, was "Penn Lock," 150 yards east. It was replaced in 1859 by Locks No. 10 and 11.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

(U.S. 22 and 322 near Amity Hall)

This State-owned artificial waterway system, built 1826-1834, was designed to connect points like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Erie in a vast inland trade. It embraced six chief canal divisions and two railroads. Here the Susquehanna, Juniata, and Eastern Divisions joined in a canal basin.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (EASTERN DIVISION)

(U.S. 22 and 322 south of Clark's Ferry Bridge)

This Division was built, 1826-33; operated until 1901. Here, at old Clark's Ferry Towpath Bridge, the State's great inland canal traffic in iron, coal, and lumber crossed the Susquehanna. Lykens Valley coal trade, by way of Wiconisco Canal, joined it on the east bank.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (JUNIATA DIVISION)

(U.S. 22 and 322 near Amity Hall)

This Division was built in 1828-33. It extended to the eastern end of the Allegheny Portage Railroad at Hollidaysburg, a distance of 127 miles. Just west of here, the Canal crossed the Juniata by an aqueduct which was used until 1901. Abutment and piers remain.

PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION

[C]

(Harrisburg: South 4th Street in front of Zion Lutheran Church)

The Whig Convention of Dec. 1839 met in this church and nominated Wm. Henry Harrison for president, John Tyler for vice-president. Popularized as "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," they were elected, 1840.

"SAINT PETER'S KIERCH"

(Middletown at church, Spring and High streets)

Cornerstone laid July 13, 1767, and dedicated in 1769 by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, patriarch of American Lutheranism. Church erected on ground provided by George Fisher, the founder of Middletown, for annual rental of "one grain of wheat."

STATE CAPITOL

[C]

(Harrisburg: main entrance to Capitol, south of steps)

This building, which replaced the old brick capitol, was designed by Joseph M. Houston, and erected, 1902-1906. It was dedicated on October 4, 1906, in the term of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.

UNION CANAL

(U.S. 22, 9.3 miles northeast of Harrisburg)

At Union Deposit, five miles south, can be seen remains of this canal. It connected the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading. Suggested by William Penn, the canal was surveyed in 1762. Completed in 1828; abandoned in 1885.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 230 east of Middletown at Swatara Creek)

This canal was operated from 1828-1884. It connected the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading, following the Swatara and Tulpehocken Creeks. Much coal and iron ore were transported. Course of canal was just west of old mill race.

UNION CANAL

(U.S. 422 and 322 west of Hummelstown at Swatara Creek)

This canal was operated from 1828-1884. It connected the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading, following the Swatara and Tulpehocken Creeks. Old tow path is visible on this side of the highway.

UNION CANAL

(Old U.S. 422, .4 mile east of Hummelstown)

At Union Deposit, just to the north, can be seen the remains of the canal. It united the Susquehanna at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading. Suggested by William Penn, the canal was surveyed 1762, in use by 1828; abandoned in 1885.

WILLIAM MACLAY

(U.S. 22 and 322 in Harrisburg, North Front Street)

In the stone house opposite lived William Maclay, who as a member of the first U. S. Senate, wrote a famous journal of its debates. A critic of Washington and Hamilton. Pioneer leader of Jeffersonian Democracy.

DELAWARE COUNTY

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

(Accompanies following two markers)

On Sept. 11, 1777, an American force of about 11,000 men, commanded by Washington, attempted to halt a British advance into Pennsylvania. The Americans were defeated near Chadds Ford on Brandywine Creek by approximately 18,000 British and Hessian troops under Howe.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

(U.S. 1 east of Chadds Ford)

The center of the American line, Wayne commanding, was near Chadds Ford and faced west. In late afternoon as Cornwallis was making the main assault on the American right wing, 3 miles north, Knyphausen's division of British and Hessians crossed Brandywine Creek, attacked Wayne and forced him to retreat.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

(U.S. 202 and 322 south of Dilworthtown Road)

The battle ended just southwest of here at nightfall. With Howe and his troops holding the field, Washington's force withdrew to Chester. Although he was wounded, Lafayette helped to reorganize the retreating troops, and Pulaski's cavalry protected them from attack.

BENJAMIN WEST

(Pa. 320 in Swarthmore)

Famous American painter; born in this house, Oct. 10, 1738. Best known for the picture, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians." Died 1820, in Europe, where he had lived since 1759.

CALEB PUSEY

[C]

(Upland: Race Street at City Road)

An English-born Quaker and lastmaker, Pusey (1651-1727) purchased 250 acres from William Penn in 1681. As agent and grist mill manager for him, and colonial office holder, he was visited by Penn here.

CHESTER

(On main highways leading into city)

Second oldest settlement in Pennsylvania. Named Upland by the Swedes. Chester by Wm. Penn. Seat of Pennsylvania colonial government 1681-1683.

COLONIAL COURTHOUSE

[C]

(Chester: Avenue of the States near 5th Street)

Georgian Colonial design. Built in 1724, restored in 1920. In use for Chester County till 1786, for Delaware County, 1789-1851. Later used as City Hall. Oldest public building in continuous use in United States.

COLONIAL GRISTMILL

(U.S. 1, 1 mile east of Concordville)

The stone gristmill at this site was built in 1704 by Nathaniel Newlin, a Quaker who emigrated from Ireland in 1683. The mill, restored to working order, is a fine example of vital segment of Colonial economic life.

DARBY FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND

[C]

(Darby: Lansdowne Avenue near 12th Street)

In continuous use since 1682. Land given by John Blunston, founder of Darby, who lies buried here. Also in the burial ground is the marked grave of John Bartram, noted American botanist.

FINLAND

[C]

(Chester: Concord Avenue at monument)

Name given to tract along Delaware River from Marcus Hook to Chester River. Grant for tract was given Captain Hans Ammundson Besk, a native of Finland, by Queen Christina in 1653. Site of first Finnish settlement in America.

GOVERNOR PRINTZ PARK

[P]

(In Essington at property, west of Pa. 420)

Site of the first permanent settlement in present Pennsylvania in 1643, and of the Swedish Capitol, the Printzhof. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

GREEN-BANK

[C]

(Chester: 2nd Street near Welsh Street)

Name given to house built on this site in 1721 by David Lloyd. At one time, it was the home of Admiral Porter and Commodore Porter with whom Admiral Farragut often visited. Razed in Feb., 1882, by "Jackson Explosion."

HAVERFORD MEETING HOUSE

(Old U.S. 30 Bypass near Haverford)

A center for Friends' activities since 1684. The meeting house, later enlarged, and remodeled in 1800, stands a short distance up this road.

JOHN MORTON

(Ridley Park: 420 E. Ridley Avenue)

Site of the birthplace of John Morton (1724-1777), signer of the Declaration of Independence. As delegate to the Continental Congress, his ballot, with that of Franklin and James Wilson, committed Pennsylvania to the cause of independence by one vote.

JOSHUA HUMPHREY

(Old U.S. 30 Bypass near Haverford)

Designer of the frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," lived 1803-38 in the Pont Reading House, which stands opposite. The present house was built at dates from 1683 to 1813.

LEIPER RAILWAY

(Near Chester on Bullen's Lane east of Pa. 320)

Built, 1809-10, by Thomas Leiper; surveyed by John Thomson. It was the first railway in Pennsylvania, and the first in America to be surveyed. The railway was used to transport stone from quarries on Crum Creek to the landing on Ridley Creek, a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. It crossed the highway here.

MARCUS HOOK

(U.S. 13 in Marcus Hook at Municipal Building)

First port of call for Philadelphia shipping. First settled by Swedes, it was named by the Dutch, 1655-64, Marreties Hoeck.

MINQUAS' PATH

(L.R. 23076, .2 mile south of Media)

Near here the trading path leading westward to the Susquehannock Indians crossed Ridley Creek. Thousands of beaver skins were sent yearly to the first Dutch and Swedish posts on the Delaware by this route.

MORTON HOMESTEAD

[P]

(At property on Pa. 420 and Darby Creek in Prospect Park)

Begun about 1654 by Morton Mortonson, ancestor of John Morton, Pennsylvania signer of the Declaration in 1776. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

OLD SWEDISH BURIAL GROUND

[C]

(Chester: East 3rd Street east of Avenue of the States)

Site of first St. Paul's Episcopal Church, built in 1702. The grave of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is located just south of here.

PENN LANDING

(Chester: southeast corner of 2nd and Penn streets)

Oct. 29, 1682, soon after finishing a two months' voyage, William Penn first set foot on his colony of Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II the year before. The site is a block south.

RADNOR MEETING HOUSE

(Intersection Pa. 320 and Conestoga Road, lthan)

A center of Friends' activities since 1686. The second house, built about 1721, served as an officers' house and a hospital for the Valley Forge encampment.

ROCHAMBEAU ROUTE (NARRAGANSETT BAY TO YORK-TOWN)

(U.S. 13 in Chester, Morton and Melrose avenues)

After an encampment of several days in Philadelphia where French troops passed in review before Congress, the French and American armies moved toward Wilmington by the Chester Pike known then as the King's Highway. They encamped here on September 5, 1781.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH

(Darby Creek Road, 2 miles southwest of Wayne)

Erected 1715 by Welsh Episcopalians, renovated 1871. Commemorated by Longfellow's poem. Final burial place of Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose remains were brought from Erie in 1809.

SPRINGFIELD FRIENDS MEETING

(Springfield: Old Sproul and West Springfield roads)

Site of Friends' meeting since 1686. Present building erected, 1851. A school and library were established here in 1832. Benjamin West, noted American artist, attended this Meeting when he was a boy.

TINICUM

(Pa. 291 eastbound, Essington)

First permanent settlement in present-day Pennsylvania, founded 1643 by Col. Johan Printz, governor of New Sweden. Seized by the Dutch in 1655, and by the English in 1664.

WASHINGTON HOUSE

[C]

(Chester: Avenue of the States near 5th Street)

Built in 1747 on this site. Was known as "Pennsylvania Arms" until after Washington stopped here following the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. Noted stopping place on the old Post Road. Building stood here until 1952.

ELK COUNTY

FIRST STATE GAME LANDS

(L.R. 24013 southeast of Glen Hazel)

A tract of 6288 acres lying north and east of here was the first purchase of State Game Lands by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The purchase was made in 1920 with funds obtained from hunting license fees.

IROQUOIS "MAIN ROAD"

(Pa. 948 east of Pa. 68, Highland Township)

An ancient Indian trail from Ichsua (Olean) and all parts of the Iroquois country, passed this way for the south. At Kittanning the path forked, one branch going to the Mississippi and the other to the Carolinas.

ST. MARYS

(St. Marys near the Diamond)

Founded, 1842, as Marienstadt, by the German-American Catholic Brotherhood, St. Marys was a haven from persecution. It was aided by the Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore merchants, and Ludwig I, King of Bavaria.



Morton Homestead, Prospect Park

ERIE COUNTY

ANTHONY WAYNE

(Pa. 5 in Erie, 6th and Ash streets)

On the Soldiers and Sailors Home grounds near the foot of this street is a restored blockhouse on the site of American Fort Presque Isle. It is the original burial place of General Wayne, who died there on December 15, 1796.

CANAL BASIN

(Erie: north end of State Street)

End of Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal system. Work begun here July 4, 1838. Canal formally opened December 5, 1844, by arrival of "R. S. Reed" with Mercer County coal, and "Queen of the West" with passengers.

CAPTAIN C. V. GRIDLEY

(Pa. 5 in Erie, East Lake Road)

Grave of Capt. Gridley, commander of Dewey's flagship Olympia in the Battle of Manila Bay, 1898, is in this cemetery. Dewey's order, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," opened the battle.

CIRCUS HISTORY

(U.S. 20 at the Diamond, Girard)

America's most famous clown of the Nineteenth Century, Dan Rice (1823-1900), had the winter quarters of his circus in Girard from 1852 to 1875. The nearby Soldiers' Monument was donated by the versatile clown and showman, whose home stood opposite.

COLT'S STATION

(Pa. 89 at Pa. 430, Colt Station)

Judah Colt, Agent, began the first Pennsylvania Population Co. development here in 1797. He set up the first organized settlement in Erie County, at the head of flatboat navigation on French Creek.

DRAKE WELL PARK

(Pa. 8 at Union City)

Near Titusville. The Park and Museum are owned by the State. On the site Col. Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859, marking the birth of the petroleum industry. Historical and museum material center.

EDINBORO STATE COLLEGE

[C]

(Edinboro: U.S. 6N, Pa. 99 at college)

Founded in 1857, it was established in 1861 as a State Normal School, second oldest in the Commonwealth and first west of the mountains. It became a Teachers College in 1926 and a State College in 1960.

ERIE

(On main highways leading into city)

The State's only lake port, bought with Erie Triangle, 1797. Laid out in 1795 by Ellicott and Irvine. Site of French, British and U. S. forts. Perry built his fleet here in 1813.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(U.S. 20 at Asbury Chapel)

A section of this canal, linking New Castle and Erie, lies at foot of the slope, to left of side road. Conneaut Line, Erie to Conneaut Lake, begun by State, 1838; finished by company headed by R. S. Reed, of Erie, 1843-44.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Pa. 18 at Platea)

Part of the old channel is visible by the present railroad, which replaced the canal. Lockport, now Platea, was founded 1839 at a point where a series of locks, 28 in two miles, lowered boats bound for Erie. Canal open 1844-71.

FLAGSHIP NIAGARA

[P]

(At property on State Street in Erie)

Restored flagship of Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FORT LE BOEUF

(U.S. 19 in Waterford)

Three forts have stood on this site. French fort, built 1753, to guard road into Ohio Valley, abandoned 1759. British fort built in 1760, burned by Indians in 1763. American fort to protect settlers, built in 1794.

FORT LE BOEUF MEMORIAL

[P]

(At property on U.S. 19 in Waterford)

The Judson House, built in 1820, stands on the site of the old French fort. This was the scene of Washington's first public mission.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FORT PRESQUE ISLE

(Pa. 5 in Erie, 6th and Parade streets)

Two forts stood four blocks north. French fort, built by Marin, 1753, abandoned, 1759. British fort, built by Col. Bouquet, 1760, and captured 1763 by Pontiac's Indians. The French Road to Fort Le Boeuf began there.

FRENCH CREEK

(U.S. 19 south of Waterford)

The Riviere aux Boeufs of the French, renamed by George Washington in 1753. It had an important part in the French and Indian War and the settlement of northwestern Pennsylvania.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(U.S. 19 in Waterford)

In December, 1753, George Washington came here with notice from the Governor of Virginia to the French that they were trespassing on British soil. The statue shows Washington carrying out his first public mission.

HARRY T. BURLEIGH

(Erie: East 6th Street)

Eminent American baritone, composer, and arranger, was born 3 blocks north in 1866. He arranged "Deep River" and other spirituals, and set to music poems by Walt Whitman. Was a student and associate of Dvorak. He died in 1949.

IDA M. TARBELL

(Pa. 8 southwest of Wattsburg)

Noted writer; biographer of Lincoln, historian of Standard Oil; born Nov. 5, 1857, in her grandfather's log home at Hatch Hollow, about two miles to east. She died Jan. 6, 1944, at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

LP-GAS INDUSTRY

(U.S. 19 in Waterford at square)

The liquefied petroleum gas industry originated in this vicinity. The first domestic customer, John W. Garhing, had "bottled gas" for lighting and cooking installed May 17, 1912, at his farm home about five miles southeast of Waterford at Le Boeuf Station.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE

(Erie: 407 State Street)

Built in 1839 to house a branch of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. Later used as custom house, post office, and G. A. R. hall. Now home of the Erie County Historical Society. A famed example of Greek Revival architecture.

OLD FRENCH ROAD

(Pa. 97 south of Erie)

Here today's highway leaves the course of the Presque Isle Portage, part of the historic Venango Trail. The French Road, built in 1753, following an Indian path, turned down into the valley.

OLD STATE LINE

(Pa. 8 at Wattsburg; U.S. 19 at Strongs Corners; Pa. 99 at Middleboro; U.S. 20 west of Girard; Pa. 5 east of North Springfield)

The northern boundary of Pennsylvania, before the purchase of the Erie Triangle in 1792, crossed the highway at this point. The State paid \$151,640.25 for the Erie tract and its port on the Lakes.

PERRY'S SHIPYARDS

(Pa. 5 in Erie, 6th and Cascade streets)

Perry's ships, the Lawrence, the Niagara, and the Ariel, were built in spring, 1813, at the foot of this street. His warehouses, blockhouse, and lookout station were also located there.

PRESQUE ISLE PORTAGE

(U.S. 19 north of Waterford)

The old portage, part of the historic Venango Trail from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, crossed today's road here. The Indian trail became a French military road in 1753.

U. S. S. WOLVERINE

[C]

(Erie: North end of State Street)

This is the bowsprit of the Wolverine, originally named the Michigan. Launched in 1843, it was the U. S. Navy's first iron ship. In use until 1923. Only warship on the Lakes for many years.

FAYETTE COUNTY

ALBERT GALLATIN

(Junction U.S. 119 and Pa. 166 north of Point Marion)

Friendship Hill, home of the Jeffersonian diplomat, financier, statesman, is a few miles from here. It was built in 1789, and his home for the greater part of his public life.

ALBERT GALLATIN

(Pa. 166 north of New Geneva)

Friendship Hill, home of the Jeffersonian diplomat, financier, statesman, is a few miles from here. Built in 1789, it was his home for the greater part of his public life.

ALLIANCE FURNACE

(Pa. 819, 1 mile north of Dawson; L.R. 26015 about 6 miles northwest of Pa. 819)

First furnace west of the Alleghenies. Built 1789 on banks of nearby Jacob's Creek, its ruins are still observable. Supplied iron for Wayne's campaign in 1794 against the Indians.

BRADDOCK PARK

(U.S. 40, 2.5 miles northwest of Farmington)

Gen. Edward Braddock was buried here in 1755, after his disastrous defeat and death. The site of his original grave, the new grave to which his remains were moved in 1804, and a trace of the Braddock Road may be seen here.

BRADDOCK ROAD (TWELVE SPRINGS CAMP)

(U.S. 40, 3.5 miles southeast of Farmington)

General Braddock's eighth camp, June 24, 1755, on the march to Fort Duquesne, was about half a mile SW. Chestnut Ridge, seen on the horizon to the west, was the last mt. range to be crossed. Axemen widened an Indian path for passage of supply wagons and artillery over it.

BRADDOCK ROAD (ROCK FORT CAMP)

(U.S. 40 about 6 miles southeast of Uniontown at Summit)

General Braddock's tenth camp, June 26, 1755, on the march to Fort Duquesne, was at the Half King's Rock, one mile NE of here. The Rock was named for Washington's friend, Tanacharisson, the Iroquois viceroy (half king) of the Ohio Indians. Washington met him here in 1754.

BRADDOCK ROAD (DUNBAR'S CAMP)

(L.R. 26115 about 3 miles north of U.S. 40 at Jumonville)

General Braddock ascended the ridge east of this point and advanced toward Gist's Plantation. Col. Dunbar's detachment, following with the heavy baggage, made its last camp here. Later, as Braddock's defeated army streamed back, Dunbar destroyed his supplies and withdrew.

BRADDOCK ROAD (STEWART'S CROSSING)

(U.S. 119, .2 mile south of Connellsville)

General Braddock's twelfth camp, June 28, 1755, on the march to Fort Duquesne, was north of here, near the Youghiogheny River. On June 30, the army forded the River at Stewart's Crossing to a point about one-half mile northwest of present-day Connellsville.

BRASHEAR HOUSE

(U.S. 40 in Brownsville, Market, 6th and Union streets)

John A. Brashear, astronomer, educator, was born here, 1840. His grandfather kept the Brashear House, a leading tavern. In 1825 Lafayette spoke from its doorway to the people of Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE

(U.S. 40 at Brownsville)

Once called Redstone Old Fort, its history includes the Ohio Company's storehouse, 1754, and Fort Burd, 1759. It was on the route of Nemacolin's Trail, of Burd's Road, and of the National Road.

COKE OVENS

(Pa. 51 at Perryopolis)

The bee-hive ovens nearby are typical of the region. Coke was first made from coal near Connellsville in this type oven about 1840. Since 1870 use of coke has been vital to steel making.

COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD

(U.S. 119, .2 mile south of Connellsville)

Hero of Indian wars, made his home about a half mile from Connellsville after 1766, and was Washington's land agent. During the Revolution, he led a campaign against Ohio Indians; he was captured and killed near Upper Sandusky in 1782.

DUNBAR'S CAMP

(U.S. 40 about 6 miles southeast of Uniontown at Summit)

Col. Thomas Dunbar, with the heavy artillery for Braddock's army, camped three and a half miles north, July 9, 1755. Hearing of Braddock's defeat, he destroyed most of the munitions and retreated.

FORT GADDIS

(U.S. 119, 2 miles south of Uniontown)

Built on the Catawba Trail as a refuge from the Indians by Thomas Gaddis about 1764. Gaddis was later a colonel in the Pennsylvania Continental Line during the Revolution.

FORT MASON

(Pa. 166 in Masontown)

Built as a blockhouse in 1774-78 by John Mason. It was a settler's refuge in Revolutionary days. The site of the fort was nearby. Later rebuilt on Main Street as a dwelling.

FORT NECESSITY

(U.S. 40, 1 mile northwest of Farmington)

Col. George Washington on May 29, 1754, began a fort here. July 4, he surrendered to a superior force of French. Fort Necessity Park includes the historic area and the reconstructed fort.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Pa. 51 in Perryopolis)

Washington bought nearly 2000 acres of land in this vicinity in 1770. The grist mill, built about 1774 at his order, was almost a mile from here. Its ruins are observable.

GIST'S PLANTATION

(U.S. 119, 4.5 miles southwest of Connellsville)

Christopher Gist, the Ohio Company surveyor who went to Fort Le Boeuf with Washington, settled here in 1753. In 1754, Washington halted his campaign here and retreated to Fort Necessity. Pursuing French destroyed the plantation.

JUMONVILLE DEFEAT

(U.S. 40 about 6 miles southeast of Uniontown at Summit)

Three miles north, the French and Indian War began, on May 28, 1754, when a force of Virginians and Indians led by George Washington defeated a French party under Jumonville, who was killed.

MEASON HOUSE

(U.S. 119, 4.5 miles southwest of Connellsville)

The Georgian manor on the hill was built 1802 by Isaac Meason. Veteran of the Revolution, Meason was a pioneer ironmaster. In 1817 at Plumsock he built one of the first rolling mills.

MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN

(U.S. 40, 1.2 miles northwest of Farmington)

This building erected in 1816 was once a famous hostelry on the National Road. It is now used as a museum. Great Meadows nearby was once owned by George Washington.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U.S. 40, 1.7 miles northwest of Farmington; U.S. 40 northwest of Brier Hill)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U.S. Route 40.

OLD GLASSWORKS

(Pa. 166 in New Geneva)

Half a mile east of here, 1794-1797, the first glass factory west of the Alleghenies was founded by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. He was aided by skillful glassworkers from the Amelung factory—Kramer, Gabler, Eberhart, Reppert, and Reitz. Factory closed in 1807.

PHILANDER KNOX

(U.S. 40 at Brownsville, Market, 6th, and Union streets)

Born May 6, 1853, in a house still standing on Front Street. Attorney-General in 1901, leading the anti-trust fight. A U. S. Senator, 1904-09. Secretary of State under Taft. Re-elected Senator in 1917. Died in 1921.

SEARIGHT'S TAVERN

(U.S. 40 southeast of Brier Hill)

Stopping place on the old National Road. Also called the Half Way House, between Uniontown and Brownsville. William Searight, for years a road commissioner, acquired it in 1821.

SEARIGHT'S TOLLHOUSE

[P]

(At property on U.S. 40, 5 miles west of Uniontown)

Erected by Pennsylvania, 1835, to collect tolls on the old national road.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

TOLL HOUSE

(U.S. 40, 5 miles northwest of Uniontown)

One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland or National Road. It was built by the State after the road was turned over to it by the U.S. in 1835. The road was completed through this section in 1817-18.

UNIONTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded by Henry Beeson, who built a blockhouse on site of the county jail in 1774. Uniontown gained importance with the building of the National Road after 1811.

WASHINGTON MILL

(L.R. 26191 in Perryopolis)

Opposite is the site of a grist mill built about 1774 by George Washington. It was sold by him in 1795 to Colonel Israel Shreve. The mill ruins still remain.



Flagship Niagara, Erie

FOREST COUNTY

DAMASCUS

(U.S. 62 at Tionesta)

Later name of Zeisberger's "Lower Town," located on opposite side of the river here. Residence of a Seneca sentinel chief at the time. Town name was taken from the Munsee word, "muskrat."

GOSCHGOSCHINK

(U.S. 62, .9 mile south of East Hickory)

Name applied at the time of Zeisberger's arrival in 1767 to all three of the refugee Indian towns. Later the name was given to "Upper Town," located across the river at this point.

HICKORY TOWN

(U.S. 62, 2 miles south of East Hickory)

Site across the river of Zeisberger's "Middle Town," later called Hickory Town. Here his noted dispute with Wangomen took place in 1767. Here too ended Indian paths from the south, by which trade goods were obtained.

HOLEMAN FERRY

(U.S. 62, 3 miles southwest of Tionesta)

Established by Eli Holeman about 1804. Crossing the Allegheny River here, it was an important link on the old State Road, or "Bald Eagle Road," leading from Milesburg (Centre County) to Waterford (Erie County). Most of the early settlers crossed at this point. In the War of 1812, troops and supplies were transported on the Ferry.

INDIAN PATHS

(U.S. 62, 2.3 miles south of East Hickory)

Across the river here paths led over the hills to Oil Creek. Each year, in spring, the Indians used to travel westward to gather petroleum from the oil pits, boil maple sugar and make bark canoes.

LAWUNAKHANNEK

(U.S. 62, .2 mile north of East Hickory)

Name of Indian mission near here, at which the first Protestant church building west of the Allegheny Mountains was built by Zeisberger in 1769. Term is Delaware word meaning "northerly stream place."

PIGEON

(Pa. 66, 5 miles northeast of Marienville)

The name of this town recalls the now-extinct passenger pigeon, which in vast flights nested in the beech groves of this area. The nestlings were taken as food each spring by the Seneca Indians.

REFUGEE TOWNS

(U.S. 62, .5 mile south of East Hickory; U.S. 62, 1.5 miles south of Tionesta Station)

This part of the Allegheny was allotted to Munsee and other displaced Indians by the Seneca before 1750. In 1767-70 Zeisberger worked among these refugee groups, then occupying three towns along the river here.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

BROWN'S MILL SCHOOL

[P]

(At property on L.R. 28032, Kaufman Station, southeast of Marion)

Built in 1836. Used until 1921 as one-room elementary school. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

BUCHANAN HOUSE

[C]

(Mercersburg: 17 North Main Street)

Boyhood home of James Buchanan, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, fifteenth President of the United States. Buchanan family moved from Stony Batter to Mercersburg in 1796. From here, James entered Dickinson College in 1807.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

(Pa. 416 north of State line)

Over this road Gen. John McCausland's Confederate cavalry marched north on July 29, 1864. By way of Mercersburg, they reached and burned Chambersburg next morning, and were at McConnellsburg next night.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

(U.S. 30 west of Chambersburg)

Occupied the morning of July 30, 1864, by cavalry of Confederate Gen. John McCausland. Failing to obtain ransom, he burned the town in reprisal for ruin in the Shenandoah Valley by Gen. David Hunter.

CALEDONIA FURNACE

(Junction U.S. 30 and Pa. 233 at Caledonia Park)

Erected in 1837 by Thaddeus Stevens and James D. Paxton. Stevens' anti-slavery stand led to its destruction by Gen. Jubal Early, June 26, 1863, on his way to York during the early Gettysburg campaign.

CAPTAIN ULRIC DAHLGREN

[C]

(Greencastle: southeast section of square)

Commanded a detachment of Union cavalry that made a surprise attack on a larger force of Confederate cavalry on this square, July 2, 1863. Important papers for General Lee were taken from the men who were captured.

CHAMBERSBURG

(On main highways leading into town)

Settled 1734 by Benjamin Chambers, who laid out "Chambers Town" in 1764. Seat of Franklin County since 1784. Scene of Civil War events: Raided by "Jeb" Stuart, 1862; occupied by Confederates in 1863; and burned by them in 1864.

CONFEDERATE CONFERENCE

[C]

(Chambersburg: southwest section of square)

On June 26, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and staff, entered this square. After conferring with Gen. A. P. Hill, near the middle of the "Diamond," Lee turned eastward and made headquarters at the edge of town.

DR. HENRY HARBAUGH

(Pa. 16, 2 miles southeast of Waynesboro)

Pennsylvania-German author, theologian, and educator, 1817-1867, was born one and one-half miles distant. The house is marked by a monument.

FALLING SPRING CHURCH

(U.S. 11 in Chambersburg at church)

Founded 1734; main part of present church built 1803. One of the Presbyterian churches marking the first great settlement of Scotch-Irish pioneers west of the Susquehanna.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

[C]

(Chambersburg: West Washington Street at church)

This church, the third building, stands on the site of a log church built in 1780 by the Lutheran and Reformed and used jointly by the congregations till 1808. The land was donated by Benjamin Chambers.

FORT CHAMBERS

(Chambersburg: West King Street)

Erected in 1756 by Col. Benjamin Chambers, pioneer land-owner and founder of the town, who fortified his house and mill with stockade and cannon against Indians.

FORT DAVIS

(Pa. 995, .8 mile west of Welch Run)

Built about 1755, on land of Philip Davis. Farthest south in this State of a line of settlers' refuges from Indian attacks. This site is about a mile away.

FORT LOUDON

(U.S. 30, 1 mile east of Fort Loudon)

Built 1756 by Provincial government. Start of Forbes' expedition to take Ft. Duquesne, 1758. In 1765 colonists under James Smith forced the withdrawal of a British garrison from the fort.

FORT McCORD

(U.S. 30 west of St. Thomas)

Built by the settlers; named for John McCord. Burned April 1, 1756, by Indians, who killed or carried into captivity 27 persons. The site is about nine miles away.

FORT McCORD

(L.R. 28055 north of Edenville, 5 miles north of U.S. 30)

Built by the settlers; named for John McCord. Burned April 1, 1756, by Indians, who killed or carried into captivity 27 persons. The site is marked, about 500 ft. away.

FORT McDOWELL

(Pa. 416 at Markes)

John McDowell's mill, stockaded in 1755 by local settlers. Used by Provincial authorities until building of Fort Loudon, 1756. Starting point of Col. Burd's road to the West, 1755.

FORT MARSHALL

(Warm Spring Road 5 miles south of Mercersburg)

This settlers' refuge, located near Old Warm Spring Trail, was built about 1755 on the land of William Marshall. It was used as a station in the daily military patrol to guard the southwestern frontier of the Conococheague Settlement from raids in French and Indian War days. Site is .4 mile SE of here.

FORT WADDELL

(U.S. 30 west of St. Thomas)

One of a line of forts built by settlers in this region for refuge from Indian attacks following Braddock's defeat in 1755. It stood just to the north.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 11, .6 mile south of Chambersburg)

Gen. A. G. Jenkins' Southern cavalry raided Chambersburg June 15-17, 1863, prior to the main invasion; and later led the invading army, June 22-24. Gen. R. E. Lee entered Chambersburg on June 26.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 11, 1 mile north of State line)

Over this route Confederate General R. S. Ewell's 2d Army Corps led Lee's invading forces on June 22, 1863. Next day Gen. Jubal Early, under Ewell's command, entered the State to the east, near Waynesboro.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 16 in Waynesboro)

Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate troops occupied Waynesboro June 23, 1863. Next day they marched by Mont Alto to Greenwood, or Black Gap, where, June 25, they were ordered by Gen. Ewell to march to York.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 11 north of Chambersburg)

On June 26, 1863, Gen. R. S. Ewell, with orders to take Harrisburg, marched his army by this road toward Carlisle, which he reached next day. On June 29, he was ordered to rejoin Lee's army at Cashtown.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30, .3 mile east of Chambersburg)

Gen. Robert E. Lee reached Chambersburg June 26, 1863. Hearing, June 28, that Union troops under Gen. Joseph Hooker had crossed the Potomac to Frederick, he decided to unite his forces at Cashtown; and left the city by this road.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 11 just north of Greencastle)

Here on June 22, 1863, the First N. Y. Cavalry attacked the Southern advance force of cavalry under Gen. A. G. Jenkins. Here died the first Union soldier killed in action in Pennsylvania, Corporal William H. Rihl of Philadelphia, serving in a Pennsylvania unit assigned to the New York regiment.

JAMES BUCHANAN

(Pa. 16, 3.3 miles northwest of Mercersburg)

President 1857-1861. Was born April 23, 1791, a half-mile from here. The cabin itself was moved to Mercersburg, 1850, and in 1925 to Chambersburg. In 1953, it was removed to The Mercersburg Academy campus where it may be seen.

JOHN BROWN

[C]

(Chambersburg: 225 East King Street)

Boarded in this house for a while in the summer of 1859 under the name of "Smith." While in Chambersburg, he secretly received firearms and ammunition. Later in 1859, Brown led a raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

JOHN BROWN RAID

(Pa. 233, 1 mile east of Mont Alto)

Captain John Cooke, one of Brown's followers, was captured near here on October 25, 1859, nine days after the raid on Harper's Ferry. He was hanged December 16, two weeks after John Brown.

JOHN WALLACE, JR.

[C]

(Waynesboro: southwest corner of East Main and Enterprise streets)

Laid out the present town in 1797 and named it Waynesburg in honor of General Anthony Wayne. In 1831, name changed to Waynesboro. Stone portion of the Wallace house still stands about 200 yards southeast of here.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG

(L.R. 28005 near Edenville)

Settled here on land applied for in 1737 and warranted 1752. Member of the Assembly 1750-55. Captain of militia 1755 and in Pennsylvania Regiment 1756-57. Died 1761. Home used in 1757 as a ranging station for troops in the French and Indian War and during Pontiac's War in 1763-64.

LANE HOUSE

[C]

(Mercersburg: 16 North Main Street)

Built by Thomas Lane. Was later occupied by the family of Elliott Lane, a brother. Here, Harriet Lane, a niece of James Buchanan, and mistress of the White House during his Presidency, was born.

MARGARET COCHRAN CORBIN

(U.S. 11, 1.5 miles north of Chambersburg)

Heroine of the Revolution; born Nov. 12, 1751, near Rocky Spring, 1½ miles to NE. Accompanied her husband to war. Manned a cannon, Fort Washington, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1776, when he was killed. She was wounded, pensioned, and assigned to Invalid Regt. Died Jan. 16, 1800; buried at West Point, N. Y.

MARSHALL COLLEGE

[C]

(Mercersburg: entrance to Mercersburg Academy campus)

Used the Theological Seminary building. Was chartered, 1836; removed to Lancaster, 1853, and united with Franklin College. First president was Dr. Frederick A. Rauch, famed scholar and educator; author of textbook on psychology.

MASONIC TEMPLE

[C]

(U.S. 11 north in Chambersburg, South Second Street near East Queen Street)

Built 1823-1824. Oldest Pennsylvania building erected solely for Masonic use and now used exclusively for that purpose. Spared when Confederates burned town on July 30, 1864.

MESSERSMITH'S WOODS

[C]

(Chambersburg: Lincoln Way East near Colebrook Avenue)

Name of grove selected by Gen. R. E. Lee for his headquarters, June 26-30, 1863. Here he issued the order for the concentration of troops near Gettysburg. Site of woods is just south of this point.

MORROW TAVERN

[C]

(Chambersburg: 35 South Main Street)

A two-story stone house occupied as a tavern by William Morrow stood on this site. George Washington, with staff, lodged here, Oct. 12, 1794, when traveling west to review troops assembled at Bedford to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion.

OLD FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

(Chambersburg: northwest corner of Second and King streets)
Of Georgian design, this jail was built in 1818 and was in continuous use for 152 years. The third oldest building in the borough, it survived the burning of Chambersburg by Confederate forces during the Civil War.

OLD LOG BUILDING

[C]

(Waynesboro: East Main Street and Roadside Avenue)

The one-and-a-half story structure that stands about 100 yards north of here is one of the oldest buildings in Waynesboro. Built for a schoolhouse and church between 1770 and 1780 by John Bourns. Later used as dwelling.

PHILIP BERLIN

[C]

(Chambersburg: West Washington Street at church)

Recognized as the inventor of the first sleeping car in U. S. for use of travelers. The car, "Chambersburg," was operated as early as 1838 between Harrisburg and Chambersburg. He lies buried in graveyard at rear of church.

REFORMED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

[C]

(Mercersburg: entrance to Mercersburg Academy campus)

Was situated on this campus, 1837-71. Here, Drs. Frederick A. Rauch, John W. Nevin, Philip Schaff, taught and wrote. Their works on theology, philosophy, and church history were influential in the U. S. and Europe.

REV. STEEL'S FORT

(Pa. 16, 2.3 miles southeast of Mercersburg)

The Rev. John Steel, pastor of Upper West Conococheague, was made militia captain; and his church, stockaded in 1755, provided protection from hostile Indians. The site is at Church Hill.

SHIPPENSBURG

(U.S. 11 west of Shippensburg)

Founded 1730 by Edward Shippen. Second oldest town in the State west of the Susquehanna River. Important community on colonial frontier. Temporary seat of Cumberland Co. whose first courts were held here in 1750-1751.

SNOW HILL CLOISTER

(Pa. 997 at Quincy)

An offshoot of Ephrata Cloister in Lancaster County, deriving its name from the Snowberger family active in its foundation. Composed of widows, widowers, and single persons, with goods held in common, it prospered from 1814 until the Civil War.

STUART'S RAID

(Pa. 75 near State line)

Confederate cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart entered this State Oct. 10, 1862. Unable to burn the iron bridge at Chambersburg, they reentered Maryland near Emmitsburg, Oct. 11, circling the Union army.

SUESSEROTT HOUSE

[C]

(Chambersburg: southwest corner Main and Washington streets)

Built about 1807. Later, it was the home of Dr. Jacob Suesserott, a prominent physician, dentist and surgeon. The fire started by Confederate cavalry on July 30, 1864, was arrested at this point.

WIDOW BARR PLACE

(Pa. 75, 1.4 miles south of Fort Loudon)

The buildings seen just west of here are on the site of the Widow Barr house. Here the settlers fought the Indians who made raids in 1755 and 1756. James Brown, a colonist, was wounded by British soldiers at this place in 1765.

WILLIAM FINDLAY

[C]

(Mercersburg: North Main Street)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1817-20; born on this site, June 20, 1768. First candidate for governor nominated by convention. Advocate of State internal improvements; U. S. Senator, 1821-27. Died, Nov. 12, 1846, at Harrisburg.

WILSON COLLEGE

[C]

(Chambersburg: Edgar Avenue near Ramsey Avenue at campus)

Founded in 1869, and named for Sarah Wilson, its benefactor. One of the oldest colleges for women in the U. S. Opened, 1870, in "Norland," former home of Col. A. K. McClure, close friend of Abraham Lincoln.

FULTON COUNTY

BURNT CABINS

(U.S. 522, .2 mile south of Burnt Cabins)

Early settlers' cabins in this vicinity were burned by Provincial forces, 1750, to satisfy Indian protests against white trespassers on their lands. The name is a relic of troubled days on the Pennsylvania frontier.

CONFEDERATE DEAD

(Pa. 16, .4 mile southeast of McConnellsburg)

Two Confederate soldiers were killed near here on June 30, 1863, and are buried here. The monument was erected in their memory by Daughters of the Confederacy.

FORBES ROAD (RAYSTOWN PATH)

(U.S. 522, .2 mile southwest of Burnt Cabins)

Just east of here is the junction of the two branches of the Raystown Path: a mountain shortcut by way of Fannettsburg, and Gen. Forbes road through Cowan Gap. From here Forbes route is marked by towns named for his forts: Littleton, Bedford, Ligonier, Pittsburgh.

FORT LYTTTELTON

(U.S. 522 at Fort Littleton)

Begun in 1755 by George Croghan, named by Governor Morris after Sir George Lyttelton, then the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Garrisoned variously by Provincial and regular troops, as well as local volunteers in 1763. By 1764 it was reported in ruins.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Old U.S. 30 in McConnellsburg)

Three times occupied by Southern invaders, chiefly cavalry: June 19, 1863, by Gen. A. G. Jenkins; June 24-26, by Gen. G. H. Steuart; and June 29, after a brief clash with Union troops, by Gen. J. D. Imboden.

HUNTER MILL

(U.S. 522, 5.3 miles south of McConnellsburg at Webster Mills)

This pioneer grist mill was built in 1812 by William Hunter. It has been in use continuously since that date. It is powered by a water wheel and uses much of the old-style machinery in its present operation.

LAST CONFEDERATE BIVOUAC

(U.S. 522, .6 mile south of McConnellsburg)

A Confederate force under General Bradley T. Johnson camped here July 30, 1864, after raiding and burning Chambersburg. They were the last Confederates to camp on Pennsylvania soil.



Brown's Mill School, Franklin County

GREENE COUNTY

FORT JACKSON

[C]

(Waynesburg: East High Street at Woodland Avenue)

Refuge from Indians during Revolutionary period. In 1774, it was a stockaded cabin; later it became a square-shaped system of settlers' cabins joined by palisades. Site is 200 yards SW.

FORT SWAN

(Pa. 88 south of Dry Tavern)

Site of early fort is 1.3 miles east of here. It was built in 1774 as a protection against Indian raids. Seven years before, 1767, the first settlers—Swan, Van Meter, Hughes, Hupp—crossed the Monongahela River into this area.

GARARD'S FORT

(L.R. 616, .6 mile east of Garards Fort)

Site of frontier refuge in Revolutionary War; station in 1777 of small detachment of Virginia militia. Near here, on Sunday, May 12, 1782, Indians killed the wife and three children of Rev. John Corbly, a Baptist minister.

GREENE ACADEMY

[C]

(Pa. 88 in Carmichaels near intersection of Greene and Vine streets)

Established in 1810 by Act of Legislature. Was aided by State grant of \$2000 and public subscriptions. Until 1860, a leading academy west of the mts. Old building, no longer used for a school, is northeast of here, on Market St.

MONONGAHELA COLLEGE

(Pa. 188 in Jefferson, Green and Pine streets)

This was first Baptist college in western Pennsylvania. It was begun by Ten Mile Baptist Assn. in 1867, opened in 1869, and in 1871 chartered by legislature. Operated 1869-1888; reopened 1890 and finally closed 1894. College building, erected 1871 lies 300 yards north of marker.

OLD GLASSWORKS

(L.R. 30068 east of Greensboro)

On this site, the first glass factory west of the Monongahela River was established in 1805 through the stimulating influence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. Glass was made here until 1849.

RYERSON'S BLOCKHOUSE

(Pa. 21 in Wind Ridge)

Near here stood one of three blockhouses erected by Captain James Paul's company in 1792, during the State's last troubles with the Indians. On April 17, 1792, soldiers carrying supplies from the Thomas Ryerson mill clashed with an Indian war party attacking the white settlements.

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE

(U.S. 19 in Waynesburg)

Founded in 1849 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Chartered by the State in 1850. One of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, in 1857.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

ADMIRAL WM. SIMS

(Pa. 994 in Rockhill)

Commander of the American naval forces in European waters in the first World War, naval writer and critic, entered the U. S. Naval Academy from this community in 1876. From 1883 to 1902, Sims family occupied the house opposite.

BEDFORD FURNACE

(U.S. 522, 1 mile south of Orbisonia)

First iron furnace in the Juniata region, famous as a center for making quality charcoal iron. Located on Black Log Creek below its junction with Shade Creek. Completed about 1788.

COLERAINE FORGES

(Pa. 45, 1.6 miles northeast of Spruce Creek)

Nearby are sites of two forges, built in 1805 and 1809 by Samuel Marshall. Juniata iron became famous as the best of the charcoal iron made 1790-1850. Spruce Creek was noted for its ironworks.

DAVID R. PORTER

[C]

(Huntingdon: 3rd and Penn streets)

Ironmaster and Governor of the State, 1839-45, lived in this house. A leader in local affairs, he was called "our own Davy R." His son Horace, soldier and diplomat, was born here, 1837.

FORT ROBERDEAU

(Pa. 350 at Union Furnace)

The Revolutionary fort site is located a few miles from here. Built 1778 by Daniel Roberdeau to protect lead mines in Sink-ing Valley which supplied the Continental army.

FORT SHIRLEY

(U.S. 522 at Shirleysburg)

Built 1755-56 by George Croghan. First a stockade and then a major link in the frontier fort chain west of the Susquehanna. Base for the Armstrong expedition, 1756. Site on opposite knoll.

FORT STANDING STONE

[C]

(Huntingdon: Pa. 26, ¼ mile east of city limit)

Built to protect the settlers against Indian raids. In July, 1778, Continental troops and Militia were ordered here as part of plan of defense against Indian attacks. Old Fort stood 200 yards south, at Stone Creek and the Juniata.

FRANKSTOWN PATH

(U.S. 22 southeast of Water Street)

The path turned south, up the Frankstown Branch of Juniata. The Warriors Path from Great Island came in at Water Street, so named because the river bed was used as a passage through Tusseys Mountain.

GREENWOOD FURNACE

(Pa. 305 at Greenwood Furnace)

Built about 1837 to supply iron to Freedom Forge near Lewis-town. Restored stack, the Church, Big House, and store common to ironmaking communities remain. Works closed 1904, the last to operate in this region.

HART'S LOG

(U.S. 22, 5.8 miles northwest of Huntingdon)

The Frankstown Path, highway of early traders to the West, passed through Hart's Log, now Alexandria, across the river. It was named after John Hart, a trader, who hollowed a log here as a feeding trough for his pack horses.

JACK'S NARROWS

(U.S. 22, 8.5 miles southeast of Huntingdon)

The mountain gorge cut by the Juniata at this point derives its name from Jack Armstrong, the trader, who was killed by Indians at the river crossing in 1744.

JUNIATA IRON

(U.S. 22 southeast of Water Street; U.S. 522, 1 mile south of Orbisonia)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

McALEVY'S FORT

(Junction Pa. 305 and Pa. 26 at McAlevys Fort)

This frontier blockhouse was near here on the creek. Built 1778 by Col. William McAlevy, pioneer settler and Revolutionary officer. Early refuge point for the area.

McMURTRIE MANSION

[C]

(Huntingdon: 4th and Penn streets)

David McMurtrie built this house in 1817. A pioneer family; leaders in local political and business affairs. Now houses the Historical Society and the Library of Huntingdon County.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

(Junction U.S. 22 and Pa. 26 west of Huntingdon)

World War I Governor from 1915-19, one of the most prominent educators of the State, was born a few miles SW, April 14, 1862. Buried in Valley View Cemetery in the same neighborhood. In 1895-1906; 1924-30, he was President Juniata College.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

(Pa. 26, 1.3 miles northeast of Marklesburg)

Governor of the State, 1915-19, outstanding educator, was born near here April 14, 1862. Superintendent county schools, 1884-90. Juniata College president, 1895-1906; 1924-30. Died March 14, 1930. Buried in Valley View Cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE

(Pa. 45 at Pennsylvania Furnace)

The remaining buildings here were part of the iron works established about 1810. Operating first as a charcoal iron manufactory, the furnace later used coke. Iron was made here as late as 1888.

"SHADOW OF DEATH"

(U.S. 522 north of Shade Gap)

The name applied to this locality by Conrad Weiser and other travellers on the Frankstown Path in the mid-18th century. Its local significance is now unknown.

SPRUCE CREEK CHURCH

(Pa. 45, 9 miles northeast of Spruce Creek at church)

Present church built in 1858 by a Presbyterian congregation organized in 1798. Their first house of worship, a log church built in 1805, was within old Graysville Cemetery on the hilltop opposite.

INDIANA COUNTY

JOHN B. McCORMICK

(U.S. 22 west of Armagh)

Designed the first of the modern mixed-flow type of water turbine, thus making an important contribution to American industry. Began his experiments in 1868 on the water wheel of a sawmill at nearby Armagh. He died near Smicksburg in 1924.

JOHN S. FISHER

(Pa. 85 east of Plumville)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1927-1931, was born on a farm, 1 mile NE of here, in 1867. He supported an extensive State building program, revised the State fiscal system, and promoted the conservation of natural resources. Died in 1940.

MOORHEAD'S FORT

(Old U.S. 422, .6 mile west of Indiana)

About 1781, Fergus Moorhead, pioneer settler, built a fort near the buildings about 200 yards south, to protect his family and neighbors from hostile Indians. It was the first permanent settlement in this vicinity.

PURCHASE OF 1768

(U.S. 219 at Cherry Tree)

The northern corner of the Indian land purchase based on the Fort Stanwix Treaty was a huge cherry tree at Canoe Place, now Cherry Tree village. This point is now the junction of the Counties of Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana.



Pennsylvania Farm Museum, Lancaster

JEFFERSON COUNTY

COOKSBURG

(Pa. 36 near the Clarion River Bridge)

Named for John Cook who came to this section in 1826 and started lumber industry along Tom's Run. Here is Cook Forest State Park. In this park, there is one of the finest stands of large white pine-hemlock in the State.

GREAT SHAMOKIN PATH

(U.S. 119, 4 miles northeast of Punxsutawney)

An Indian trail followed the ridge of hills north of the present highway. It was used by Delaware and Shawnee war parties striking east against distant settlements. Marie le Roy and other captives were taken this way to Kittanning.

IROQUOIS "MAIN ROAD"

(Pa. 949, 3.8 miles north of Corsica)

The highway here follows the course of an old war path used by the Iroquois. It was their best route to the south before the Susquehanna Valley was opened to them by their victory over the Susquehannocks.

OLEAN ROAD

(U.S. 322 in Corsica)

This early road from Olean to Kittanning followed the Catawba Path, formerly used by Five Nations war parties attacking the Catawbas of South Carolina. Near here it crossed the Indian path from Venango (Franklin) to Chinklacamoose (Clearfield).

JUNIATA COUNTY

FORT BIGHAM

(U.S. 22 and 322, .8 mile northwest of Mexico)

The site of this stockaded blockhouse is a few miles west in Tuscarora Valley. Built about 1754 to protect traders and settlers in this region. In 1756 it was destroyed by Indians.

PATTERSON'S FORT

(U.S. 22 and 322, .1 mile east of Mexico)

A stockade built about 1755 to protect settlers from Indian marauders. Capt. James Patterson was builder and commandant. It was located nearby to overlook the Juniata.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY

[P]

(At property between Pa. 35 and Pa. 75 at Academia)

Founded in 1836, it operated as an academy until 1912. Building, erected 1816, was used as a church until 1849. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

TUSCARORA PATH

(U.S. 22 and 322, .8 mile northwest of Mexico)

Used by the Five Nations Iroquois in raiding tribes to the south, and later by early traders and settlers. It began one mile west of here and terminated in the Tuscarora region of North Carolina.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

CAPOOSE

(West Scranton: Providence Road and Diamond Street)

On the nearby flat was located an Indian village under the chief, Capoose. It was settled by Munsee following their removal from the upper Delaware valley after 1743.

CARBONDALE

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded by the Wurts brothers, pioneers in developing anthracite resources of the region, in 1822. Here the first underground mine was opened in June, 1831, near Seventh Ave. Chartered as a city in 1851.

ELDER MILLER

(Pa. 407 in Waverly)

Pioneer preacher and teacher in Abington region, lived near this village. Born in Connecticut in 1775. Settled in Waverly about 1800; died here in 1857. The first church in the township, and the first school, were on his farm.

FIRST AID PIONEER

(Junction U.S. 6 and Pa. 107 at Jermyn)

Here in 1899 Dr. Matthew J. Shields organized first aid for mine workers. From it grew the plan of Red Cross industrial first aid, which he helped establish. Dr. Shields died in Scranton, January 23, 1939.

FIRST ELECTRIC CARS

(Scranton: Public Square)

The first street car system in the U. S. built entirely for operation by electric power was at Scranton. It began operation on Nov. 30, 1886. The initial run was between central Scranton and Green Ridge section.

FIRST SETTLER

(West Scranton: North Main Avenue)

Nearby was located the first house in present Scranton. It was built by Isaac Tripp in 1771. He was born in Rhode Island; migrated from Connecticut. Member of Assembly. Killed by Indians on Dec. 16, 1778.

GRAVITY RAILROAD

(U.S. 6, 1 mile east of Carbondale)

Here began the second railroad built in the Western Hemisphere, 1828-29. It extended to Honesdale. Built by the Delaware & Hudson to get coal to the D & H Canal. Used until 1899, some shop buildings remain nearby.

JAY GOULD

(River and Locust Ridge roads, Thornhurst)

The first business venture of the noted speculator and railroad manipulator was at nearby Thornhurst. Here, 1856-61, he owned a large tannery with Zaddock Pratt. Gould's tannery profits became a basis of his fortune.

JAY GOULD

(L.R. 665 at Thornhurst)

The first business venture of the noted speculator and railroad manipulator was in this village, then called Gouldsboro. Here, 1856-61, he owned a large tannery with Zaddock Pratt. The tannery profits became the basis of his fortune.

KEYSER CREEK

(Taylor: Main Street)

At this point was established the first white settlement in Lackawanna County. In 1769, Timothy Keys, Solomon Hocksey, Andrew Hickman, built homes here. In July, 1778, Keys and others were slain by Indians. The Creek is named for Keys.

LACKAWANNA IRON

(Scranton: Cedar Avenue near Lackawanna Avenue)

Iron was forged in Slocum Hollow by 1797. Nearby are remains of Lackawanna Iron Co. works begun 1840 by Scranton and associates. Iron rails for the Erie R. R. were made here, 1847. Steelmaking begun in 1875. Closed in 1902.

OLD FORGE

(L.R. 35055 south of Old Forge)

On the south bank of the Lackawanna River opposite this spot was located the iron forge built 1789 by Dr. William Smith and James Sutton. The oldest forge in the region, the town was so-named.

THE "PIONEER"

(Scranton: Nay Aug Park)

This gravity railroad car, used on the Pennsylvania Coal Company Railroad, was presented by the Company to the City of Scranton, Sept. 3, 1909. The car was used on the line from Hawley to Pittston from 1850-1884.

REV. WILLIAM BISHOP

(West Scranton: Price and Main streets)

Baptist clergyman and first ordained minister in Scranton, built a combined log church and house near here in 1795. There he preached and held services. He was born in England, 1749, and died in Scott Township in 1816.

SCRANTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Ebenezer Slocum built his first house, and made the first iron here prior to 1800. Its founding, naming, and growth as a city were due to George W. Scranton and associates. Leader in iron and steel for 60 years after its founding, 1840.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY

(West Scranton: North Main Avenue and Mears Street)

Noted labor leader. Born Jan. 22, 1849, in Carbondale. Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, 1879-93. Scranton's Mayor, 1878-84. Later Federal immigration official. Died in 1924. His home was near here.

THOMAS J. FOSTER

(Scranton: Wyoming Avenue at I.C.S.)

Pioneer in education by mail, editor, publisher, veteran, was born Pottsville, Jan. 1, 1843. Founded the "World Schoolhouse," the International Correspondence Schools, in 1891. An early advocate of mine safety laws. Died in Scranton, Oct. 14, 1936.

LANCASTER COUNTY

BAILEY'S PRINTSHOP

[C]

(Lancaster: 14 West King Street)

Francis Bailey, official printer to both the U. S. Congress and the Commonwealth, operated a printing office on this site from 1773 to 1780. Here, he produced many historic imprints including Thomas Paine's "Crisis No. 4."

BARON STIEGEL

(Pa. 72 in Manheim at the square)

The famed glassmaker and ironmaster of colonial days founded Manheim in 1762, and set up his glassworks in 1764. He gave land for the Lutheran Church which still pays his heirs one red rose a year.

COLONIAL MANSION

[C]

(Lancaster: Orange and Shippen streets, northwest corner)

This house, of true Georgian style, was built before 1760. The ground was purchased by Thomas Poultney, merchant, in 1749. John Passmore, first mayor of Lancaster, occupied the house at one time.

COLUMBIA

(U.S. 30 east of Columbia)

Originally Wright's Ferry, founded by John Wright in 1726. An early center for turnpike, canal, and railroad activity, at an important Susquehanna River crossing. First bridge built in 1812.

CONESTOGA INDIAN TOWN

(Pa. 999 between Washington and Millersville)

About one mile eastwards stood the Conestoga Indian Town. Its peaceful Iroquoian inhabitants were visited by William Penn in 1701 who made treaties with them. In 1763 they were ruthlessly massacred by a frontier mob called the "Paxtang Boys."

CONESTOGA WAGON

(U.S. 30, .8 mile east of Lancaster)

Product of this Conestoga Valley. Developed here in mid-18th century by local wagon makers, this vehicle of empire was the freight carrier of frontier days, and was the ancestor of the prairie schooner.

CONOY INDIAN TOWN

(Pa. 441, 1 mile south of Bainbridge)

From about 1718-1743, the Conoy Indian Tribe had its settlement slightly to the west of here. Closely related to the Nanticoke Tribe, with whom they eventually merged, the Conoy Indians gradually migrated into Pennsylvania from the area of Chesapeake Bay.

DONEGAL CHURCH

(Pa. 230, 3.5 miles southeast of Elizabethtown)

A few miles west is this early Presbyterian church, organized 1714. Present structure built about 1740. In 1777, the congregation met at the Witness Tree in front of the Church to avow their patriotism.

EARLY ARCHITECTURE

[C]

(Lancaster: 414 West King Street)

This one and a half story house is typical of the architecture during the period of early settlement of Lancaster, dating from 1730. Most of the local houses in 1800 were of this style.

EARLY TELEGRAPH

(Pa. 230, 3.1 miles southeast of Elizabethtown)

First commercial telegraph line in the U. S. ran along this railroad right-of-way. Completed from Lancaster to Harrisburg, 1845. The first message, "Why don't you write, you rascals?", was received Jan. 8, 1846.

EPHRATA CLOISTER

(U.S. 222 north and south of U.S. 322 underpass)

Surviving buildings of the famous Ephrata community of Seventh Day Baptists, founded by Conrad Beissel, 1732. Turn to the right here to see this State historic shrine.

EPHRATA CLOISTER

[P]

(At property on U.S. 322 in Ephrata)

Surviving restored buildings of the Seventh Day Baptist community founded by Conrad Beissel. Original buildings erected between 1735 and 1749.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

(Lancaster: Harrisburg Pike at entrance to college)

Third oldest college in the State. Franklin College, 1787, named for its patron and benefactor, Benjamin Franklin, was united with Marshall College in 1853. Campus site selected by James Buchanan, President Board of Trustees.

FULTON OPERA HOUSE

[C]

(Lancaster: North Prince Street between King and Orange streets)

Built in 1852 and named Fulton Hall in honor of Robert Fulton. It is considered an excellent example of the 19th century "Opera House." For more than 75 years, every major star of the American theatre appeared on its stage.

GEORGE ROSS

[C]

(Lancaster: King and Lime streets, southwest corner)

Soldier, ardent patriot, jurist, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; settled at Lancaster about 1751. Site of his country house, now marked by monument, is on Ross Street, nine blocks north. Died, 1779.

GIBSON'S TAVERN

[C]

(Lancaster: Northeast section of square)

First public house of this settlement stood 100 feet to the east. The immediate tract was known as Gibson's Pasture prior to 1730, at which time it was named Lancaster.

GREAT MINQUA PATH

(River Road south of Washington Boro)

This was the chief trail used by the Minqua (Susquehannock) Indians to carry great wealth in beaver skins to the white settlements on the Delaware during the mid-seventeenth century. The Swedes, Dutch and English warred for the control of this trade.

GREAT MINQUAS PATH

(U.S. 30 at Gap)

An Indian trail, which was later the original Conestoga Road, passed through Gap, half a mile south of here. Over it, in the 17th century, Minquas (Conestoga) Indians carried quantities of beaver skins from the Susquehanna Valley to trading posts near Philadelphia.

HEINTZELMAN HOUSE

[C]

(Pa. 72 in Manheim, 24 South Main Street)

Birthplace of Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, September 30, 1805. A veteran of the Mexican War and the Civil War, he died May 1, 1880, at Washington, D. C., and was buried at Buffalo, N. Y.

HERR HOUSE

(U.S. 222 in West Lampeter Township)

Three-quarters of a mile south on the side road is the stone house built in 1719 by Christian Herr, son of Hans Herr, founder, in 1710, of the first Mennonite community in this area. It is the oldest building this far west in Pennsylvania.

HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Lancaster: 31 South Duke Street)

Founded in 1730. A session for an Indian treaty was held in the original church building in 1762. The present edifice was dedicated in 1766. Here are interred the remains of Thomas Wharton (1778) and Gov. Thomas Mifflin (1800).

HOPEWELL FORGE MANSION

(U.S. 322 west of Brickerville)

Built c. 1740 by Peter Grubb, pioneer ironmaster at nearby Cornwall Furnace, and named for the Upper and Lower Hopewell Forges located on Hammer Creek near the house. Remnants of the forge dams may still be seen in the creek.

ISAAC LONG BARN

(Off U.S. 222, east side of Kissel Hill Road near Valley Road at Pennsylvania Farm Museum, Landis Valley)

The United Brethren in Christ, and the Evangelical United Brethren Church, trace their origin to the joint efforts of Rev. Philip W. Otterbein of the German Reformed Church and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite preacher, at a revival held here about 1767. The barn stands a mile and a half to the north.

JAMES BUCHANAN

[C]

(Lancaster: South Queen Street at Woodward Hill Cemetery)

Lawyer, statesman, diplomat, and fifteenth President of United States, lies buried in this cemetery, about 350 yards southeast. His home, Wheatland, located on Marietta Avenue, is marked with a bronze tablet.

JOHN A. SUTTER

(Lititz: Broad and Lemon streets)

In the cemetery opposite is buried the California pioneer. Founder of Sacramento, 1839. Gold was discovered on his lands, 1848. Ruined by the gold rush, he made Lititz his home from 1871 until death, 1880.

LANCASTER

(On main highways leading into city)

Oldest inland town in the United States, laid out in 1730. Borough chartered in 1742. State Capital, 1799-1812. Congress met here in 1777 for a day. Lancaster is as rich in historic sites as in trade and industry.

LANCASTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

[C]

(Lancaster: southwest section of square)

Old courthouse stood in the center of this square, 1739-1853. Here Continental Congress met for a day, Sept. 27, 1777, thus making Lancaster one of the capitals of the United States.

LINDEN HALL

(Pa. 772 in Lititz, East Main Street)

Second oldest girls' school in the U. S. Founded 1746 by the Moravians as a day school. It is now a Junior College and Academy for Girls. The first boarding pupil came here in 1794.

LITITZ

[C]

(Pa. 501 at Lititz Spring Park, Lititz)

Settled during 1740's, Moravians established here a "Land Gemeine," or country congregation in 1756. It was named by Count Zinzendorf after a Bohemian town which sheltered persecuted Moravians in 1456.

MARTIN MEYLIN'S GUNSHOP

(U.S. 222 at Pa. 272 south of Lancaster)

Old gunshop, built in 1719, is located about one mile northeast. Here, before 1745, the earliest known Pennsylvania Rifle, misnamed Kentucky Rifle, was made. Building is marked with a tablet.

MILITARY STABLES AND BARRACKS

[C]

(Lancaster: North Duke Street at historical society)

This long building was used as military stables during the Revolution. On opposite side of street, stood the Barracks where British and Hessians were imprisoned during that period.

MILLERSVILLE STATE COLLEGE

(Pa. 462, 1 mile west of Lancaster; at college, North George Street, Millersville)

Millersville, founded as a private academy in 1854, offers degrees in teacher education and the liberal arts. A State College since 1959, Millersville became the first State Normal School in 1859 and is the oldest teacher-training college in Pennsylvania.

MORAVIAN GEMEINHAUS

[C]

(Lititz: northeast corner of Main and Elm streets)

Built in 1746 by the Moravians as Church, Parsonage, and School. It stood 125 yards to the north, on the elevation on this side of Carter's Run.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM MUSEUM

[P]

(On U.S. 222 at property near Landis Valley)

Devoted to the portrayal of rural life and folk culture. Gift of Henry and George Landis and the Oberlaender Trust. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE

(U. S. 30, .8 mile east of Lancaster; Pa. 23 in Lancaster, Marietta Avenue)

Misnamed Kentucky Rifle, this famous weapon of the frontier was developed in the 1700's at Lancaster, which was the center for its manufacture.

REYNOLDS HOUSE

[C]

(Lancaster: 42 West King Street)

Birthplace and residence of Major General John F. Reynolds of the Army of the Potomac. Killed on the morning of the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, his body lies buried in Lancaster Cemetery.

ROBERT FULTON

(U.S. 222 north of Goshen)

The famous inventor and painter was born here on Nov. 14, 1765. Noted chiefly for having built the "Clermont," world's first commercially successful steamboat, he also invented a power-shovel, canal machinery, diving-boats and torpedoes.

ROCK FORD

(Lancaster: South Duke Street extended, at Conestoga Creek)

Name of Colonial mansion of Edward Hand, Adjutant General of the Continental Army, and notable Lancaster physician. George Washington was entertained here in 1791. The old mansion is about a half mile to the southeast.

SHIPPEN HOUSE

[C]

(Lancaster: East Orange Street at Y.W.C.A.)

Site of house occupied, 1751-1781, by Edward Shippen; lawyer, judge, Chairman Committee of Observation, and grandfather of Peggy Shippen Arnold. An earlier occupant was Thomas Cookson, first Burgess of Lancaster Borough.

SIMON CAMERON

[C]

(Maytown: West High Street near square)

Noted leader in state and national politics, statesman, diplomat, member of Lincoln's cabinet, U. S. Senator. Was born, 1799, in a log house that stood on this site. Died 1889 at Donegal Springs.

SIMON SNYDER

[C]

(Lancaster: North Queen Street between Chestnut and Walnut streets)

Born, 1759, on this site. Governor of Pennsylvania for three terms, 1808-17. His strong appeal for a call to arms, and defense of sound currency, during War of 1812, are noteworthy. Died in 1819 at Selinsgrove.

SLAYMAKERTOWN

(U.S. 30 west of Gap)

Once known as Salisburyville, the village was planned by Amos Slaymaker before the completion of the Lancaster-Philadelphia Turnpike and is noted for a few of its original buildings. "White Chimneys," a residence enlarged through the years, was begun about 1720. Lafayette was entertained here July 28, 1825.

STIEGEL GLASS MANUFACTORY

[C]

(Manheim: 102 West Stiegel Street)

On this site, from 1763 to 1774, "Baron" Henry William Stiegel made the glass for which he is famous. Erected in 1763, the building was torn down in 1813.

STIEGEL MANSION

[C]

(Pa. 72 in Manheim, 1 North Main Street)

Built in 1763; home of "Baron" Henry William Stiegel, the renowned glass manufacturer and ironmaster, 1763-1774. Also the residence, 1777-1778, of Robert Morris, Revolutionary War financier.

THADDEUS STEVENS

[C]

(Lancaster: West Chestnut Street at Shreiner's Cemetery)

Lawyer, congressman, defender of free public schools, abolitionist, lies buried in the rear of this cemetery. He believed in the "Equality of man before his Creator." Resided in Lancaster from 1842 until his death, 1868.

WHEATLAND

(Lancaster: North President Avenue near Harrisburg Pike)

The home of James Buchanan, statesman, diplomat and the fifteenth President of the United States (1857-61), is located on Marietta Avenue, seven blocks south. Buchanan maintained Wheatland as his home from 1848 until he died there on June 1, 1868.

WHEATLAND

(Pa. 462, Columbia and President avenues, Lancaster)

Home of President James Buchanan from 1849 to his death is a few blocks away. Statesman and diplomat, Member of Congress, U. S. Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England. Elected President in 1856.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL

(Pa. 896 at Octoraro Creek)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1919-23, was born .4 mile SW, in 1870. The house is marked. His term is noted for road building, the Edmonds Act improving the public school system, and the creation of the Department of Welfare. He died near Chester in 1928.

WILLIAM HENRY

[C]

(Lancaster: northwest section of square)

First man in America to apply steam to navigation. His stern-wheel steamboat ran on the Conestoga prior to 1765. Site of house that he occupied, 1760-1786, is about 60 yards to the northwest.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

C. FREDERICK POST

(Pa. 18 and 108 south of New Castle)

Sent by Provincial officials to draw Indian friendship away from the French, the Moravian missionary held councils at Kuskuskies Towns, August to November, 1758. His work, and the threat of Gen. Forbes' army, forced the French to leave present-day Pittsburgh on November 24, 1758.

"CROSS-CUT CANAL"

(U.S. 224 north of Edinburg at bridge)

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, in use 1838-1872. Chartered by both states, 1827. Joined Beaver Canal just below New Castle, linking Pittsburgh with Youngstown and Cleveland. Followed Mahoning River on line of present railroad.

FRIEDENSSTADT

(Pa. 18 north of Moravia)

Founded 1770 by Christian Delaware Indians brought from upper Allegheny by the Rev. David Zeisberger. Settling on the eastern river-bank on May 3, they moved to the west side about three months later.

FRIEDENSSTADT

(Pa. 18 north of Moravia)

Abandoned April 13, 1773, when its inhabitants, with the Rev. John Heckewelder, moved to new towns on the Muskingum in present Ohio. There some of them were massacred, March 8, 1782, by Pennsylvania militia.

HARBOR CREEK

(U.S. 422 northwest of New Castle)

Northern terminus, Beaver Division of Pennsylvania Canal system, completed to this point, 1834. Important shipping point before completing "Cross-Cut Canal" to Ohio, 1838, and Erie Extension to Greenville, 1840.

IRA D. SANKEY

(Junction U.S. 224 and Pa. 551 at Edinburg)

Famous singing evangelist, fellow-worker with Dwight L. Moody in Europe and America, was born Aug. 26, 1840, at Edinburg, in a house since removed. He died in Brooklyn, New York, on Aug. 13, 1908.

KUSKUSKIES TOWNS

(Junction Pa. 18 and Pa. 108 south of New Castle)

Important group of Indian towns on and near site of present New Castle. First inhabited by Senecas; but after 1756 settled chiefly by Delawares from eastern Pennsylvania. Abandoned during Revolutionary War.

KUSKUSKIES TOWNS

(Junction U.S. 224 and Pa. 551 at Edinburg)

Of this group of towns, the last one occupied by the Indians stood near here in 1785, when Gen. Wm. Irvine toured the Donation Lands just before their division into tracts given to Revolutionary soldiers.

NESHANNOCK POTATO

(U.S. 19 south of Leesburg)

The once widely-known and choice variety originated just west from here, on a farm occupied by John Gilkey, 1798-1826. A brother, James, was fellow-worker. Their potato was also called Mercer or Gilkey.

"SQUAW CAMPAIGN"

(L.R. 37091 south of New Castle)

500 unruly militia, under command of Gen. Edward Hand, left Pittsburgh to attack British at present Cleveland, February 1778. At an Indian town in the river-fork below here, they killed a man and an old woman; then returned home.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

(Intersection Pa. 18 and Pa. 208 west of New Wilmington)

Founded by the Associate, now United Presbyterian Church. Chartered 1852. One of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, and the first to grant them the A.B. degree, in 1857. Its home is New Wilmington.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

(Pa. 208 in New Wilmington, Market and Neshannock streets)

Founded by the Associate, now United Presbyterian Church. Chartered 1852. One of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, and the first to grant them the A.B. degree, in 1857.



Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata

LEBANON COUNTY

CORNWALL BANKS

(Old U.S. 322 in Cornwall at iron mine)

One of world's greatest iron mines, oldest operated continuously in the New World. It has been mined for more than two centuries, and is still the greatest iron ore deposit east of Lake Superior.

CORNWALL FURNACE

[P]

(At property on old U.S. 322 in Cornwall)

Built by Peter Grubb. Operated from 1742 to 1883.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

CORNWALL FURNACE

(Old U.S. 322 in Cornwall)

Charcoal iron furnace built by Peter Grubb, operated 1742-1883. Best surviving example of the early Pennsylvania ironworks. Now a State historical shrine, gift of Mrs. Margaret Coleman Buckingham, heir of its famous owner, Robert Coleman.

CORNWALL FURNACE

(U.S. 422 west of Annville)

The oldest fully preserved example of the early iron furnaces of Pennsylvania is a few miles away at Cornwall. In blast from 1742 to 1883, the works are now a State historical shrine. Nearby ore banks have been mined since 1756.

FORT ZELLER

(Pa. 419 in Newmanstown, Main Street and Mill Creek Avenue)

The State's oldest existing fort is half a mile to the north. Pioneers who came to the Tulpehocken from the Schoharie valley built it in 1723, rebuilt it in 1745. It was used as a place of refuge during Indian wars.

GRUBB'S FIRST FORGE

[C]

(Cornwall: Boyd Street and Gold Road, Miners' Village)

Peter Grubb (c. 1700-54) carried on his initial efforts at iron-making in 1735 just slightly to the north. He used the Catalan-type forge which had originated in Spain sometime during the tenth century.

HANOVER RESOLVES

(U.S. 22, 14.3 miles northeast of Harrisburg)

The earliest resolves for independence in the State. Drawn June 4, 1774, by Col. Timothy Green and eight Hanover Township patriots. They committed their cause to "Heaven and our Rifles."

"INDIANTOWN"

(Intersection old U.S. 22 and Pa. 934 at Harper Tavern)

A native village from which, in turn, the Creek, Gap, and great Military Reservation derived their names, formerly stood nearby. The Delaware Indians took this route to Shamokin, upon their removal from the Schuylkill region.

INDIANTOWN GAP

(U.S. 22, 16 miles northeast of Harrisburg)

The Military Reservation is named for Indiantown Gap in the Blue Mountains, visible to the north of this point. An Indian town once stood at the mouth of Indiantown Creek, which flows through the Gap.

INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION

(U.S. 22, 18 miles northeast of Harrisburg, east and west of intersection Pa. 934; Pa. 934, 1.3 miles north of U.S. 22)

Authorized in 1929, first land bought in 1931, and first used by the National Guard in 1932. In 1940 it was leased to the Federal government as an Army cantonment. Total area now more than 16,000 acres.

JACOB ALBRIGHT

[C]

(Pa. 897 near Main and Shad streets, Kleinfeltersville)

The son of German immigrants, Jacob Albright (1759-1808) founded the Evangelical Association, preached to poor farmers, and rose to become Bishop in the Methodist Church. His grave is nearby at Albright Memorial Church.

JAMES LICK

(U.S. 22, 27 miles northeast of Harrisburg near Fredericksburg)

The California financier and philanthropist, donor of the Lick Observatory, was born in Fredericksburg, Aug. 21, 1796. The Lick family monuments may be seen in the local cemetery.

JOHN WALTER

(Old U.S. 22 west of Ono at cemetery)

Co-laborer of Jacob Albright in founding of Evangelical Church, born 1781, died 1818, is buried in this cemetery. An effective preacher and hymn writer, he published the first songbook for his church.

LINDLEY MURRAY

(U.S. 22, 18 miles northeast of Harrisburg, east and west of intersection Pa. 934)

Famous grammarian, author of the English Grammar, was born, June 7, 1745, in a house near this point. Robert Murray, his father, owned a mill here from 1745 to 1746.

LINDLEY MURRAY

(Pa. 934, .2 mile north of U.S. 22)

Famous grammarian, author of the English Grammar, was born, June 7, 1745, in a house on Indiantown Creek near this point. Robert Murray, his father, owned a mill here from 1745 to 1746.

REED'S FORT

(U.S. 22, 19.2 miles northeast of Harrisburg)

Just south of this point stood the house of Adam Reed, Esq. In 1755 it was turned into a fort. Here, with Rangers from Hanover Township, Reed protected the people of the countryside against Indian raids.

SWATARA GAP

(Pa. 72, 2 miles north of Lickdale)

This gap in the Blue Mountain, named for Swatara Creek, a pass through which enemy Indians raided frontier settlements during the French and Indian War. Fort Swatara was built nearby to guard it.

TULPEHOCKEN EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

(U.S. 422, 3.5 miles east of Myerstown)

Organized in 1727 by Tulpehocken settlers. Since 1745, one red rose has been paid annually by the Church to the heirs of Caspar Wistar as rental for the land granted by him for erection of the second place of worship. Since 1902, a white rose, a token of appreciation, has been given to Wistar's descendants.

UNION CANAL

(U.S. 422, 1 mile west of Myerstown)

This canal was in use from 1828-1884. About .3 mile to the south, at the Tulpehocken, are remains of one of the locks by which boats descended from the summit level north of Lebanon to the Schuylkill at Reading.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 72, 5 miles northwest of Lebanon)

At Water Works, 3.7 miles SW, water was raised from Swatara Creek by water wheels and steam pumps, and carried by a Feeder Tube to the summit level near Lebanon. From that point the canal descended east to Reading, and west to Middletown.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 72, 4 miles northwest of Lickdale)

Following the Swatara Creek from Pine Grove to main line of the Canal at Water Works was a Feeder Branch. It was in use from 1832-1862. A portion of the Big Dam, a guard lock, and several lift locks remain on the other side of the Swatara.

UNION CANAL TUNNEL

(Pa. 72, 1.1 miles northwest of Lebanon)

Monument to first canal tunnel in America stands not far up this road. Built in 1823, the tunnel under the ridge may be reached by a short walk down the hill on either side. Union Canal was opened in 1827, and operated until 1884.



Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County

LEHIGH COUNTY

ALLENTOWN

(On main highways leading into city)

Founded 1762 by the noted colonial leader and jurist, William Allen. Known until 1834 as Northampton. Here the Liberty Bell was hidden in 1777, and Revolutionary wounded hospitalized. City incorporation, 1867. Long a textile and cement center.

EMMAUS

(Emmaus at library, Main Street)

Called by the Indians "Macungie," or "feeding place of the bears." Area settlement was begun in the 1730's and Shelter House erected in 1734. Moravians established a "Gemein-Ort," or congregational village, and named it after the biblical town of Emmaus in 1761.

FIRST CEMENT

(Pa. 145 northwest of Coplay)

David O. Saylor was the first to make portland cement in the United States, at Coplay in 1871. First use of the rotary kiln to manufacture cement on a commercial scale was also here, Nov. 8, 1889.

FORT DESHLER

(Pa. 145 south of Egypt)

The site of the stone fort built in 1760 by Adam Deshler, Switzerland native, was just opposite. A frontier refuge against marauding Indians, it stood until about 1940.

FORT EVERETT

(Pa. 143 east of Lynnport)

A blockhouse, erected about 1756, stood 300 feet north of here. It was a place of refuge and defense against raids in French and Indian War days. Troops here guarded the area just south of the Blue Mountain, between the Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers.

GEORGE TAYLOR HOUSE

(Spur 153 south of Catasauqua)

The home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence is just opposite in the rear of the mill building. Built in 1768. Now owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

INDIAN JASPER QUARRIES

[C]

(L.R. 39001 near intersection with L.R. 39017 at Vera Cruz)

One of the most famous of Pennsylvania's Indian quarries may be seen in the woods a short distance northwest of here. Articles made from the jasper were carried by the Indians as far as New England.

PORTLAND CEMENT

(Kuhnsville Road west of Allentown)

This industry was born in the Lehigh Valley. David O. Saylor first made portland cement at Coplay in 1871. Here also was the first use of the rotary kiln process commercially Nov. 8, 1889. This region has continued to lead in the industry.

SLATE INDUSTRY

(Pa. 873 in Slatington)

Slatington has been one of the centers of the slate industry since about 1845. From here came slate for roofs and old-time school slates and pencils, helping maintain the State as leading slate producer.

STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

[C]

(Fountain Hill: Ostrum and Bishop Thorpe streets)

This talented author was born here July 22, 1898; died in New York March 13, 1943. "John Brown's Body" and his other poems and stories give vivid expression to the best in American spirit and tradition.

TROUT HALL

(Allentown: South 4th Street near Walnut Street)

Built, 1769-70, by James Allen, son of Allentown's founder, William Allen. Later known as the Livingston Mansion. In 1848 it became Allentown Seminary, and in 1867 part of Muhlenberg College. Now the home of the Lehigh Co. Historical Society.

TROXELL-STECKEL HOUSE

(Egypt: Church Street near Bridge Street)

Just west of here is the house built originally by John Peter Troxell in 1756 and acquired by Peter Steckel in 1768. It was restored in 1943 and is now owned and maintained as a museum by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

TROXELL-STECKEL HOUSE

(Pa. 329 in Egypt)

The house built originally in 1756 by John Peter Troxell and acquired by Peter Steckel in 1768 lies one-half mile west. Restored in 1943, the house is now owned and maintained as a museum by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

TRUCKER'S MILL

[C]

(Slatington: Main Street near Diamond Street)

A sawmill, built before 1755, and used as a station for troops at time of the French and Indian War, stood about 200 feet north of here. Known also as Kern's Fort, its position on two pioneer roads gave it much military value.

LUZERNE COUNTY

ASSARUGHNEY

(Pa. 92, 1 mile north of West Pittston)

Below Campbell's Ledge, across the river, stood an Indian town occupied by Delawares after the 1737 "Walking Purchase." Here the Warriors Path from Tioga joined the path from Minisink.

BATTLE OF WYOMING

(U.S. 11 in Wyoming at monument)

Nearby on July 3, 1778, 300 patriots under Col. Zebulon Butler were defeated by 1100 British, Tories, and Indians with Maj. John Butler. Captives were massacred; survivors fled to Forty Fort.

THE BLOODY ROCK

[C]

(Wyoming: Susquehanna Avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets)

On the night of July 3, 1778, after the Battle of Wyoming, fourteen or more captive American soldiers were murdered here by a maul wielded by a revengeful Indian woman, traditionally but not certainly identified as "Queen Esther."

CONNECTICUT SETTLEMENT

(River Road north of Wilkes-Barre)

The first Connecticut settlement on their Susquehanna Purchase, 1762. Following its destruction by Indians on Oct. 15, 1763, no further settlements were made until 1769.

DENISON HOUSE

[P]

(Forty Fort: 35 Denison Street)

Built in 1790, home of Col. Nathan Denison, Revolutionary Officer and Luzerne County Judge. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FORT DURKEE

(Wilkes-Barre: River and South streets)

First fort built by the Connecticut settlers; begun in April 1769. Used during the first Pennamite War against Pennsylvania authorities, 1769-71. It stood 1000 feet from Ft. Wyoming.

FORT WYOMING

(Wilkes-Barre: River and South streets)

Built by Pennsylvania, 1771; seized by Connecticut settlers. Rebuilt 1778. Mobilization camp for Sullivan's army, 1779. Destroyed 1784, after withdrawal of the Continental and Pennsylvania garrisons.

FORTY FORT

(U.S. 11 in Forty Fort, River Street and Wyoming Avenue)

Named for the forty Connecticut settlers of 1769. Begun in 1770. The Wyoming Massacre followed its surrender to Major Butler's force of British, Tories, and Indians, July 4, 1778.

GEORGE CATLIN

(Wilkes-Barre: River and South streets)

The great painter of Indian portraits was born here July 26, 1796, of Connecticut ancestry. Until 1823 he practiced law here and nearby. He began painting Indian pictures six years later.

HENRY M. HOYT

[C]

(U.S. 11 in Kingston, 714 Wyoming Avenue)

Was born on this site in 1830. Governor of Pennsylvania, 1879-83; first to serve four years under the State Constitution of 1873. Advocated correctional institutions for care of youthful offenders. Died in 1892.

JENKINS' FORT

(Junction U.S. 11 and Pa. 92 in West Pittston)

Stockaded home of John Jenkins. Built by Connecticut settlers, 1776. Surrendered to the British under Maj. John Butler, July 1, 1778, and was burned.

LATTIMER MASSACRE

(Off L.R. 40088 about 1½ mile east of Lattimer Crossroads)

Seeking collective bargaining and civil liberty, immigrant miners on strike were marching, in protest, from Harwood to Lattimer. Here, on Sept. 10, 1897, they were met by armed deputy sheriffs. The ensuing affray resulted in the death of more than twenty marchers.

NANTICOKE

(Nanticoke: Main and Kosciuszko streets)

Named for Nanticoke Indians from Maryland, who settled here about 1750. Adopted in 1753 by the Six Nations, they settled at Chenango, near Binghamton, N. Y., to guard the "Southern Door" of the Confederacy.

NANTICOKE

(U.S. 11 at bridge to Nanticoke)

The town across the river was named for Nanticoke Indians from Maryland, who settled here about 1750. Adopted 1753 by the Six Nations, they settled at Chenango, near Binghamton, N. Y., to guard the "Southern Door" of the Confederacy.

NESCOPECK

(U.S. 11, .5 mile east of East Berwick)

After Braddock's defeat in 1755, the Delaware town of Nescopeck, across the river, was rendezvous for Indians hostile to Pennsylvania. A friendly Seneca, Silver Heels, saw 140 warriors dance the war dance here.

NESCOPECK

(U.S. 11, .5 mile east of East Berwick)

From the mouth of Nescopeck Creek an Indian path went east over the mountains by the way of present Hazleton to the Lehigh near Mauch Chunk; then to "the Forks of the Delaware" at Easton.

NESCOPECK

(Pa. 93 at Nescopeck)

Name of Shawnee-Delaware Indian village located here. From Braddock's defeat in 1755 until Fort Augusta was built in 1756, it was a rallying point for Indians hostile to the English.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL

(Pa. 93 east of bridge, Nescopeck)

The noted painter was born in Nescopeck on July 8, 1812. His huge masterpiece, "Battle of Gettysburg," ordered by the State Legislature, is on display at the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg.

PITSTON FORT

(Pittston: Pittston Avenue and Parsonage Street)

Construction begun 1772 by Connecticut proprietors. Forced to surrender to the British, July 4, 1778, and partially destroyed. Restored 1780, and used until after the end of the Revolutionary War.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

[C]

(Hazleton: Fifth and Laurel streets)

Organized in 1882 by the Rev. Ignatius Jascovich, pioneer Slovak Catholic priest. St. Joseph's is the oldest Slovak Roman Catholic parish in the Western Hemisphere.

SAINTS PETER AND PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Freeland: 300 Block, Washington Street)

The first Slovak Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the Western Hemisphere was organized mainly by Michael Lemany, pioneer Slovak Lutheran. The first service was conducted on February 22, 1883. Present church building, remodelled later, was erected in 1886.

HAWNEE FLATS

(U.S. 11, .8 mile southwest of Plymouth)

In this broad valley came groups of Shawnee Indians removed from the lower Susquehanna and Delaware to reside until dispersed to the upper Ohio country. The mid-18th century was the occupation period.

UGARLOAF MASSACRE

(Pa. 93 about 5 miles northwest of Hazleton)

After an unsuccessful attack on Fort Augusta, Indians and Tories surprised a detachment of Northumberland Co. militia on Sept. 11, 1780. The site of the massacre is just beyond the town.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 115, 11.2 miles southeast of Wilkes-Barre)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped here on June 21, 1779, after a 20-mile march. It was the fourth camp on the march from Easton to Fort Wyoming at Wilkes-Barre.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 115, 6.3 miles southeast of Wilkes-Barre)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped a short distance west from here on June 22, 1779. It was the fifth camp on the march from Easton. Next day the army reached Fort Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 92, 1 mile north of West Pittston)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowlands on the opposite side of the river, July 31, 1779. It was the first camp on the march from Ft. Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre, to Tioga.

APWALLOPEN

(U.S. 11, 5 miles northeast of Berwick)

Name of the former Indian town near the mouth of the Apwallopen Creek. Indian trails connecting old Wyoming, the "Warrior's Path," and the Juniata and West Branch Susquehanna valleys intersected here.

WILKES-BARRE

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1770 by a group of Connecticut settlers, on land claimed by that state. Seat of "County of Westmoreland," erected 1776. Near here took place the Wyoming Massacre, 1778, and the "Pennamite Wars" of 1769-72 and 1784.

WILKES-BARRE FORT

(Wilkes-Barre at Public Square)

Completed 1778, inclosing the courthouse of the Connecticut county of Westmoreland. Surrendered with Forty Fort to the British in 1778.



Anthracite Museum, Eckley, Luzerne County

LYCOMING COUNTY

CAPT. JOHN BRADY

(Pa. 147, .8 mile north of Muncy)

The famed Indian fighter and hero of the colonial wars and the Revolution was killed in ambush by Indians near here April 11, 1779. He commanded Fort Brady at present Muncy at the time.

FORT ANTES

(Old U.S. 220 in Jersey Shore)

Built 1776 by Col. Henry Antes. Site on opposite side of the river at the mouth of Antes Creek. Nearby was Antes Mill, first in the region. The stockade was abandoned during the Great Runaway; burned by Indians.

FORT MUNCY

(U.S. 220, 3.5 miles north of Muncy)

Site just south. Built by Col. Thomas Hartley in 1778. In 1779 it was destroyed by British and Indians. Major fort north of Augusta and only defense on the West Branch built under direct military authority.

MUNCY

(Pa. 147 north of Muncy; Pa. 405 northeast of Muncy)

Laid out, 1799, by Benjamin McCarty. Named for the Monsey Indians, tribe of Delawares, who inhabited this area before arrival of the whites. Four Indian paths—Shamokin, Wyalusing, Wyoming, Towanda—formed a junction here.

MUNCY MILLS

(Junction Pa. 442 and Pa. 405 northeast of Muncy)

The nearby memorial is at the site of this valley's first grist mill. It was built by John Alward about 1772 and burned by Indians 1779. Other mills built on the site in 1783 and 1800. Last mill was used until 1872.

PENNSDALE MEETING

(Junction L.R. 41154 and L.R. 41054 near Pennsdale)

The Friends Meeting House opposite was built in 1799. It was erected to provide a place of worship for the numerous Quaker settlers of this region.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (WEST BRANCH DIVISION)

(Near junction U.S. 220 and Pa. 147, 2.8 miles north of Muncy)

This Division, built 1818-1834, extended from Northumberland to Farrandsville. Used to Lock until 1889, to Muncy Dam until 1901. Beyond the woods to the south, 1400 feet of vertical wall, 22 feet high, built along the river, support the old towpath.

PINE CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Old U.S. 220, .5 mile southwest of Jersey Shore)

Just south along Pine Creek was the site of the first Presbyterian Church in this area, organized in 1792. It was the ancestor of the Jersey Shore Presbyterian Church, organized in 1851.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(U.S. 15, 2.2 miles south of Trout Run)

Branch of Warriors Path; provided a short cut from Tioga to the Great Island, traversing "the dismal wilderness" of Lycoming Creek. Dense forest, swamp, windfall, and storm made Indians believe a demon had power in this valley.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(Pa. 14, 1.4 miles northeast of Trout Run)

By this path up Lycoming Creek, Conrad Weiser, with Lewis Evans, map-maker, and John Bartram, botanist, traveled to Onondaga in 1743 on a peace mission for Virginia: "To take the hatchet out of the head of the Six Nations."

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(Pa. 14, 8 miles northeast of Trout Run)

Bishop Spangenberg went through this valley on his way to Onondaga in 1745. He was oppressed by woods so thick "one does not see the sun all day," and by mountains rising closely round him, suggesting "ant hills."

SUSQUEHANNA LOG BOOM

(U.S. 15 just south of Williamsport)

Six-mile series of piers, built by a company incorporated in 1846; used to collect and store logs during spring log drives down the West Branch. Helped make Williamsport the world's lumber capital prior to 1900. Badly damaged in 1889 flood, the boom declined thereafter.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U.S. 15 at Trout Run)

Built in 1792-96 by land agent Charles Williamson to open the Genesee lands in N. Y. From Trout Run, it cut through the wilderness to Lawrenceville by the same general route as the present highway.

WILLIAMSPORT

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1795 by Michael Ross. Incorporated as a borough 1806; as a city 1866. At one time a leading lumber center of the nation. Trade and travel center for over a century.

McKEAN COUNTY

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE

(Junction U.S. 6 and Pa. 155 at Port Allegany)

The 23-mile crossing from Susquehanna West Branch to the Allegheny River followed Portage Creek to a "canoe place" near this point. From here Indians and pioneers continued on their way by boat down the Allegheny River.

"THE BUCKTAILS"

(U.S. 6 in Smethport at courthouse)

At the call of Col. Thos. L. Kane, 100 Civil War volunteers assembled here on Apr. 24, 1861, to go to Harrisburg. Tails of buck deer, worn as distinctive insignia, provided the name of the famed 42d Regiment, of which they were the core.

CERES

(Pa. 44 near Ceres at bridge)

One mile south of here the first permanent white settlement in present McKean County was made in 1798 by Francis King, agent and surveyor for the John Keating land company of Philadelphia.

MT. EQUITY PLANTATION

(Pa. 155, 3 miles northwest of Port Allegany)

Gov. McKean, for whom the county was named, purchased here, in 1805, a 299-acre tract. Its name derived from the fact that the purchase was made in part to give Pennsylvania equity of power in lands settled by Connecticut.

PORT ALLEGANY

(U.S. 6, .2 mile west of Port Allegany; in Port Allegany at square)

Travel point since pioneer days, when travelers coming overland from the Susquehanna continued by water from "Canoe Place." The town grew as a center of lumber and tanning industry. Its descriptive present name came into use about 1840.

SENECA SPRING

(Pa. 321 south of Kane)

The spring, 200 yards SW of here, was a stopping place on an ancient Indian trail which crossed the Big Level on the way south. The trail was once the main route from Onondaga, the Iroquois capital, to the Ohio and the Carolinas.

SMETHPORT

(U.S. 6 in Smethport at courthouse)

County seat for McKean County since 1807, when land agent Francis King surveyed town lots. The first cabin was built in 1811 by Arnold Hunter; but permanent settlement was delayed until 1822. First courthouse built in 1827.

TIDEWATER PIPE CO.

(Pa. 446, .3 mile southwest of Coryville)

Opposite here was station No. 1 of the first pipe line to carry oil across the Alleghenies. Built by an early competitor of Standard Oil, it began May 28, 1879, to pump oil 109 miles to Williamsport, Pa.

MERCER COUNTY

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

(Pa. 258 in Clark)

Distinguished scholar and historian, Harvard graduate and member of its faculty for sixty years, was born nearby, July 1, 1854, and lived here six years. He died July 16, 1943, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BIGLER GRAVES

(Pa. 58 southeast of Greenville)

Jacob and Susan Bigler, parents of two governors, are buried here. Their son William was Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-55; and their son John, Governor of California, 1852-56.

BIGLER HOME

(Pa. 58 southeast of Greenville)

Jacob and Susan Bigler, parents of two governors, resided nearby after 1822. In January 1852 their son John became Governor of California, and their son William became Governor of Pennsylvania.

CLAY FURNACE

(U.S. 62 west of Charleston)

First successful use of raw bituminous coal in place of charcoal, 1846; and of unmixed Lake Superior iron ore in 1856. Built 1845 by Vincent & Himrod; named for Henry Clay. Abandoned in 1861. The site is 2 miles away.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Wasser Bridge Road .3 mile east of Pa. 18, south of Greenville)

The channel is clearly visible from here. Part of the Shenango Line, from New Castle to near Conneaut Lake. Built by the State; formally opened to Greenville, Aug. 23, 1840. Run by the Erie Canal Co., 1844-70. Closed 1871.

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL

(Junction Pa. 18 and Pa. 518 east of Sharpsville)

Route of travel and trade, Pittsburgh to Great Lakes 1840-1871. Important to the western Pennsylvania iron industry before the rise of the railroads. The only remaining canal lock still stands in Sharpsville.

"FREEDOM ROAD"

(U.S. 62 southwest of Sandy Lake)

In search of freedom, men and women brought from the South by the "Underground Railroad" settled near here about 1825 and later. After 1850, most of them went on to Canada. Their cemetery, still in use, lies a short distance above the road.

JAMES SHEAKLEY

(U.S. 19, Sheakleyville)

Fourth Territorial Governor of Alaska, 1893-1897, James Sheakley (1829-1917), was born in Sheakleyville, which was named for his uncle George. Appointed by President Cleveland, he also served as United States Commissioner of Schools for Alaska, 1887-1892.

JOHNSTON TAVERN

(U.S. 19 north of Leesburg)

Kept by Arthur Johnston; licensed in 1827. Present building erected in 1831. Served travelers on the Pittsburgh-Mercer road, and stood conveniently near Springfield Furnace, in operation after 1837.

PYMATUNING

(Pa. 258 east of Clark)

Delaware Indian village on opposite river bank about 1764-1785. Name was once used for upper Shenango River, which flowed from Pymatuning Swamp, now Pymatuning Reservoir.

SHENANGO TOWN

(Pa. 18 southeast of West Middlesex)

Wyandot and Delaware Indian town on nearby riverbanks about 1750-1785. Under control of Seneca Iroquois, of whom a few bands remained in this region until about 1812.



Hope Lodge, Whitemarsh

MIFFLIN COUNTY

CHIEF LOGAN

(Old U.S. 322, .5 mile north of Reedsville)

Logan, son of Shikellamy, and famous Mingo chief, lived in a cabin near the spring opposite. It was his home from about 1766 to 1771, when he moved to the Ohio country.

FORT GRANVILLE

(U.S. 22, 1.5 miles southwest of Lewistown)

Erected in 1755-56 along the river just south. An important link in the chain of early frontier defenses. Destroyed July 30, 1756 by French and Indians under Capt. Coulon de Villiers.

FREEDOM FORGE

(Old U.S. 322 in Burnham)

Iron and steel have been made here for over 150 years. Freedom Forge, 1795, became Freedom Iron and Steel Co., 1867. The third Bessemer plant in nation. Open hearth steel first made here in 1895.

JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK

(U.S. 22 at McVeytown)

Born here April 9, 1839. Conservationist and father of the State Forest idea in Pennsylvania. Pioneer in development of forest fire control, reforestation, and scientific forestry.

JUNIATA IRON

(U.S. 22 at Strodes Mills, 4.9 miles southwest of Lewistown)

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

McCOY HOME

[C]

(Lewistown: 17 North Main Street)

The birthplace of Major General Frank R. McCoy, 1874-1954, graduate of West Point, who took part in Spanish-American War, World Wars I & II. He was also President of the Foreign Policy Association.

OLD ARCH BRIDGE

(U.S. 22 east of Lewistown)

The restored stone bridge opposite was built 1813. It was a part of the turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. The arch is without a keystone.

THREE LOCKS

(U.S. 22 at Strodes Mills, 4.6 miles southwest of Lewistown)

Preserved here are three locks of the Pennsylvania Canal, Juniata Division. Unique in that three locks and levels were adjacent. Stonework and the old bed of the canal can be seen.

TRAVEL HISTORY

(U.S. 322 and 22, 1.7 miles east of Lewistown)

Five stages of travel can be recalled here. Concrete covers the old turnpike. Opposite are the ruins of the old canal. The Juniata was once filled with river craft. Across the river is the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONROE COUNTY

DANIEL BRODHEAD

(East Stroudsburg: at General Hospital)

Settled here about 1738. Founder of the town, first called Dansbury. Lived here until 1755. His son Daniel became a Revolutionary War leader and later the State Surveyor General.

DANSBURY MISSION

(U.S. 209 in Stroudsburg)

Erected about 1744, by Daniel Brodhead, for use by Moravian missionaries. Destroyed by the Indians in 1755, during the French and Indian War. The site adjoined the present cemetery.

DUTCH SETTLERS

(L.R. 45012, 6.7 miles northeast of Shawnee)

First white settlers in this region were Dutch who came over the "Old Mine Road" from the Hudson to the Delaware. Crossing at Walpack Bend, they then used this road, the oldest in Monroe County.

FORT HAMILTON

[C]

(U.S. 209 and 611, Ninth and Main streets, Stroudsburg)

Built at direction of Benjamin Franklin. Named after James Hamilton, a member of the Governor's Council. Stood NW of here, garrisoned 1755-57, one of a chain of forts later replaced by Fort Penn. Abandoned in 1757.

FORT NORRIS

(U.S. 209 at Kresgeville)

Built in 1756 by the Province of Pennsylvania. One of a series of frontier defenses erected during the French and Indian War. The site was about a mile distant.

FORT PENN

[C]

(U.S. 209 on Main Street, Stroudsburg)

Named for Governor John Penn, and replacing Fort Hamilton, the fort stood nearby. In 1763, it was garrisoned by Provincial troops. Later it served as refuge from attacks following the Battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.

NICHOLAS DEPUY

(L.R. 45012, .5 mile northeast of Shawnee)

First known settler in this region, 1727. His home, stockaded and garrisoned, became the Fort Depuy of the French and Indian War, after 1755.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Business U.S. 209 at Sciota)

Brinker's Mill was the storehouse and advance post for the Sullivan Expedition, which left Easton June 18, 1779, to attack the hostile Iroquois Indians.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 611 in Tannersville)

Learned's Tavern marked the end of the second day's march from Easton to Fort Wyoming, at Wilkes-Barre. The army camped here June 19, 1779, after a 16-mile march from Heller's Tavern.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

AUGUSTUS LUTHERAN CHURCH

(U.S. 422 in Trappe)

Oldest unchanged Lutheran church in America. Built in 1743 by Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who died in 1787 and is buried in the graveyard.

BRYN ATHYN CATHEDRAL

(Pa. 232 in Bryn Athyn at cathedral)

This Swedenborgian center is noted architecturally. Buildings in 14th-century Gothic and 12th-century Romanesque styles. Built by cooperative craft guilds in medieval way. Endowed by John Pitcairn.

CHARLES THOMSON

(Junction Pa. 23 and Harriton Road northeast of Bryn Mawr)

Secretary, for fourteen years, of the Continental Congress. Born in County Derry, Ireland, 1729. Died at his home, Harriton, 1824. The house stands a short way up this road.

COL. TIMOTHY MATLACK

(Pawling's Road near Audubon Road, Audubon)

Noted for his fine penmanship, Matlack probably inscribed the Declaration of Independence on parchment in 1776. Commanding the "Shirt Battalion" during the Revolution, he engaged in battle against the troops of England. Matlack died April 14, 1829, and is buried nearby.

CROOKED BILLET

(Hatboro: Meadowbrook Avenue at Crooked Billet Elementary School)

Named for a tavern once standing nearby. Scene of Revolutionary War clash during British occupation of Philadelphia. Militia of Gen. John Lacey, assigned to cut off British supplies, encamped here on May 1, 1778, when, surprised by British troops, they were defeated and driven off with heavy losses.

EARLY GRIST MILL

[C]

(Pa. 320 in Gulph Mills)

Just west of here is the site of mill built in 1747 by Abram Nanna. It supplied flour for the Continental army during its encampment at Valley Forge. Mill operated till 1895 when it was razed by fire.

EARLY TAVERN

(Merion: General Wayne Inn, 625 Montgomery Avenue)

Opened in 1704, this tavern was known in Colonial times as the William Penn Inn, the Tunis Ordinary and Streeper's Tavern. Familiar to Franklin and Washington, the inn was renamed, shortly after the Revolution, in honor of Gen. Wayne, who had lodged here.

FALKNER SWAMP REFORMED CHURCH

(On county highway from Gilbertsville to Limerick, .5 mile east of New Hanover)

This congregation is the oldest in continuous existence in the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Organized October 15, 1725, by Rev. John Philip Boehm, founder of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania. Present building was constructed in 1790.

FIRST IRON BRIDGE

[C]

(Pottstown: southeast corner of High and South York streets)
The first iron truss bridge in the U. S. was built in 1845 in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad blacksmith shop, just south of here. It was designed for the railroad in 1844 by Richard B. Osborne.

GEN. ANDREW PORTER

(Norristown: Main and Selma streets)

Revolutionary War officer; surveyor of western and northern state boundaries, 1784-87; Surveyor-General, 1809-13. Born near here, 1743; died at Harrisburg, 1813. His home, "Selma," is marked, a block distant.

GRAEME PARK

[P]

(At property in Horsham on County Line Road 1 mile northwest of U.S. 611)

Estate, 1718-1737, of Sir William Keith, Pennsylvania Governor. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

GULPH MILLS ENCAMPMENT

[C]

(Pa. 320 near junction with L.R. 46162 in Gulph Mills)

The Continental army marched from Whitemarsh to Gulph Mills by way of Swedes ford, and encamped on nearby hills, Dec. 13-19, 1777. From here, the army moved to Valley Forge.

GULPH MILLS VILLAGE

[C]

(Pa. 320 in Gulph Mills)

This section originally named "Bird-in-Hand" for sign of tavern that stood 95 ft. NE. This house, built not later than 1784, was the "Bird-in-Hand" store. A forge stood just SW of here. It was converted into the present residence.

HAROLD F. PITCAIRN

(Bryn Athyn: Buck and Paper Mill roads)

The noted aeronautical pioneer established his first flying field on this site in 1924. The 1930 Collier Trophy, an award for accomplishments in aviation, was presented to Pitcairn and his associates for developing the American autogiro, first introduced here.

HARRITON

[C]

(L.R. 46069 northeast of Bryn Mawr, south of Pa. 23)

Built 1704 by Rowland Ellis; named by Richard Harrison, next owner. His son-in-law, Charles Thomson, Secretary of Continental Congress, lived here 1774 until his death in 1824.

HOPE LODGE

[P]

(At property at Fort Washington on old Bethlehem Pike)

Built in mid-18th century, house is fine example of Georgian-period architecture.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

JAMES A. BLAND

[C]

(Pa. 23 in Bala Cynwyd, Conshohocken State Road and Manayunk Road)

Buried in this cemetery is the famous minstrel, composer of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and many other songs. Born on Long Island in 1854, he traveled widely but died in obscurity at Philadelphia in 1911.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT

(U.S. 422 in Sanatoga)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1873-1879, and Civil War general, was born Dec. 6, 1830, about three miles distant. The house is still standing.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT

(L.R. 46007 southwest of Fagleysville)

The birthplace of John F. Hartranft, Civil War hero and Pennsylvania Governor, 1873-79, is to the right on the side road. He reorganized the State Militia as part of the National Guard.

KEITH HOUSE

(L.R. 09033, 1 mile northwest of U.S. 611)

Built 1722 by Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1717-1726. Also called Graeme Park, for Dr. Thomas Graeme, owner after 1737.

LUCRETIA C. MOTT

(U.S. 611 north of Cheltenham Avenue, Elkins Park)

Nearby stood "Roadside," the home of the ardent Quakeress, Lucretia C. Mott (1793-1880). Her most notable work was in connection with antislavery, women's rights, temperance and peace.

MERION FRIENDS MEETING

[C]

(Narberth: 651 Montgomery Avenue)

Continuously used since its erection in 1695 by Quakers, this Meeting House is thought to have been visited by William Penn. Welsh carpenters are believed responsible for its highly unusual cruciform architecture.

MILL GROVE

(Audubon: entrance to Audubon Wildlife Sanctuary, Pawling's Road and Audubon Road)

Originally built in 1762, the mansion later became the first home in America of the noted artist, naturalist and author, John James Audubon (1785-1851). Here, he began his studies of American birds and wildlife, which he portrayed so vividly in his numerous realistic paintings. The site is now owned and operated by the County of Montgomery.

MUHLENBERG HOME

(Trappe: East 7th Avenue, .3 mile from U.S. 422)

Large house to the SE built by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, 1745. Of 11 children, 8 were born here, among them Peter, Revolutionary General, Congressman; Frederick A., 1st Speaker, U. S. House, 1st Judge, Montgomery County Court; Henry Ernest, botanist, 1st President of Franklin College, Lancaster.

MUHLENBERG HOUSE

[C]

(Trappe: 201 Main Street)

In this house Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, great Lutheran leader, lived from 1776 until his death in 1787. His son Peter Muhlenberg, a noted general of the American Revolution, lived here 1783-1802.

NEW GOSHENHOPPEN REFORMED CHURCH

(L.R. 46167 west of East Greenville)

Organized as a congregation in 1727 with George Michael Weiss as first pastor. Of the Reformed Churches in the U.S., it has the oldest existing register. Ancestors of Gov. John S. Fisher are among the many pioneer settlers buried in the first churchyard.

NEW HANOVER LUTHERAN CHURCH

(On county road .2 mile southeast of Pa. 663 near church)

The first German Lutheran Church in America; organized by Daniel Falckner about 1700. From 1742 to 1761 Henry Melchior Muhlenberg served as pastor. Present building, one-quarter mile NE, was erected in 1767.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE

(U.S. 422 in Collegeville on bridge)

Built in 1799, it is one of the oldest bridges still in use in the State. A lottery was authorized by a 1797 law to raise \$20,000 for its construction.

PLYMOUTH FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

(Plymouth Meeting: Butler and Germantown pikes)

In continuous use as a house of worship since about 1708, it served as a hospital and campsite for Washington's forces on way to Valley Forge. Eastern wing, added in 1780, replaced original log school. Site was a center of activity during Abolition Movement.

POTTSGROVE

[P]

(At property on High Street west of Pottstown)

Built in 1752 by John Potts, ironmaster. Washington's headquarters for five days—Sept. 1777.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

RITTENHOUSE FARM

(Alternate U.S. 422 east of Eagleville)

David Rittenhouse, colonial scientist, astronomer, and instrument maker, lived on a nearby farm, where he built a telescope, said to be first made in America, and observed the transit of Venus in 1769.

RITTENHOUSE FARM

(Germantown Pike 6 miles southeast of Collegeville)

David Rittenhouse, born in 1732, lived here until 1770. Here he began his distinguished scientific career; and computed and observed the transit of Venus, 1769. Spent later years in Philadelphia, where he died in 1796.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

(Off U.S. 422, 5 miles east of Norristown on Church Road)

Lutheran, founded 1752 by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. From steeple of original church, May 20, 1778, Gen. Lafayette gave orders for battle against British in old churchyard. Here he organized his famous retreat to Matson Ford, saving himself and 2200 Continental troops from capture.

SELMA

(U.S. 422 in Norristown, West Airy Street)

Home of Andrew Porter, Revolutionary general. Birthplace of his sons: David R., Gov. of Penna., 1839-45; James M., Sec. of War, 1843; George B., Gov. of Michigan Territory, 1831-34.

VILLAGE OF LA MOTT

(La Mott: Cheltenham Avenue and Keenan Street)

Originally called Camptown, this village was laid out at the close of the Civil War on the site of former Camp William Penn. The camp was a training station for Negro troops enlisted in the U.S. Army from 1863 to 1865.

WHITEMARSH

(Appl. 3961 east of L.R. 46113, southeast of Fort Washington)

Here in the Emlen House Washington had his headquarters from Nov. 2 to Dec. 11, 1777, just before moving to Valley Forge. The last battle of this year was a British attack repulsed here on Dec. 5-6.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK

(U.S. 309 south of Montgomeryville)

Outstanding Civil War general and hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, was born here Feb. 14, 1824. After 1828 he lived in Norristown, where he is buried.

WOODROW WILSON

[C]

(Bryn Mawr: New Gulph Road at entrance to Bryn Mawr College)

Educator, statesman, President. Here, at Bryn Mawr College, Wilson held his first teaching position. From 1885, when the college opened, until 1888, he taught history and politics in nearby Taylor Hall.

MONTOUR COUNTY

CHRISTOPHER SHOLES

(Junction Pa. 45 and Pa. 642 at Mooresburg)

Typewriter inventor, was born near here Feb. 14, 1819. Went to school and worked as a printer at Danville; migrated to Wisconsin at the age of 20. His first writing machine patent was issued June 23, 1868.

CHRISTOPHER SHOLES

(U.S. 11 in Danville at Mahoning Creek)

Typewriter inventor, born at Mooresburg, Feb. 14, 1819. Went to school and worked as a printer at Danville. Migrated to Wisconsin at the age of 20. His first writing machine patent was issued June 23, 1868.

FIRST IRON RAILS

(U.S. 11 in Danville at Mahoning Creek)

The first rolling mill built to make the iron T railroad rails was nearby. T rails were first rolled Oct. 8, 1845. The first 30 foot rails made on order in the U. S. were rolled here in 1859 for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

FORT BOSLEY

(Pa. 54 at Washingtonville)

Located in the forks of the Chillisquaque on east bank of the north branch. Here in 1777 a small force stockaded and garrisoned Bosley's mill for protection against Indian marauders.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE

[C]

(Danville: 1 Bloom Street at property)

Built in 1792 as the residence of General William Montgomery, pioneer settler and father of the founder of Danville. The house is now occupied by the Montour County Historical Society.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

BELL HOUSE

[C]

(Bethlehem: 56 West Church Street)

An early Germanic type of building; erected in 1745. Used first as the Family House. Girls' School, 1749. Bell, still in use, was cast in Bethlehem. Turret had first town clock, 1746. Weathervane is the church seal in metal.

BETHLEHEM

(On main highways leading into city)

Religious, cultural, and industrial center. Founded 1741 by Moravians, who excelled as missionaries and musicians. Place of refuge during Indian wars. Lehigh Canal, opened 1829, brought industrialization. Home of Bethlehem Steel.

BRETHREN'S HOUSE

[C]

(Bethlehem: West Church Street)

Built 1748 by Moravians as house for single men. Early industry center: bell foundry, silkworm culture, other crafts and trades. Military hospital in Revolution. Girls' school from 1815. Now part of Moravian College and a museum.

DAVID BRAINERD

(U.S. 611 south of Martins Creek)

The log house occupied by the Presbyterian missionary to the Indians in 1744 was a short distance away on the side road. It was here the youthful zealot wrote part of his famed journal.

DAVID MARTIN'S FERRY

[C]

(Easton: Front and Ferry streets, in park)

Operated at "The Forks" on grants received in 1739 and 1741. It was an important link on a main route to the west until 1806. Transported troops and supplies in the Revolutionary War.

DELAWARE CANAL

(U.S. 611 south of Easton at city line)

The northern end of this canal, fed by water from Lehigh River, is in Easton. There the canal received coal barges shipped from about Mauch Chunk. The entrance guard lock is .8 mile north from here under the railroad bridge.

DELAWARE CANAL

(U.S. 611 south of Raubsville)

The canal channel, which parallels the Delaware River, lies just below the highway. Here are locks No. 22 and 23, the last lift locks in the 60 miles of canal from Bristol to the Lehigh River at Easton.

EASTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Key center of travel, trade and industry at the Forks of the Delaware since the days of the Indian. Laid out in 1752 by William Parsons. Site of several Indian peace councils. The home of Lafayette College.

EASTON'S FIRST SCHOOL

[C]

(Easton: North 3rd Street at First Reformed Church)

Log building, erected in 1755, stood on a site about 110 feet east of here. It served as school and church. Stone school building, one-half block to the east was constructed in 1778.

EDWARD MARSHALL

(U.S. 611, .3 mile north of Mt. Bethel)

Measurer of the notorious Walking Purchase, 1737, lived in this area, 1755-1759. In the many Indian raids of this time, his wife and his oldest son were killed, 1757, supposedly in revenge. Later he returned to Bucks County.

EDWIN L. DRAKE

[C]

(Bethlehem: 331 Wyandotte Street)

Drilled first oil well in America in 1859 at Titusville, Pa. Lived at Bethlehem in this house for last seven years of his life, 1873-1880. In 1902 his remains were moved from Bethlehem to memorial monument erected at Titusville.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

[C]

(Easton: North 3rd Street at church)

Congregation organized 1745. This building, enlarged and restored, was erected, 1776. Scene of Indian Treaty, 1777. During the Revolutionary War, it was used as a military hospital.

GEMEINHAUS

[C]

(Bethlehem: 66 West Church Street)

Erected in 1741. First place of worship in Bethlehem was on the second floor. Count von Zinzendorf had quarters here, 1742. Place of many notable conferences in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

GEORGE TAYLOR

[C]

(Easton: northeast corner of 4th and Ferry streets)

One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, member of Continental Congress, ironmaster, lived in this house built in 1757 by William Parsons, Surveyor-General. First occupied by Parsons.

GEORGE WOLF

(Pa. 329 southwest of Bath)

Congressman; Governor for two terms, 1829-35, was born on a nearby farm on Aug. 12, 1777. His fame rests on his support of the Free School Act of 1834, foundation of the public school system of the State.

HECKEWELDER HOUSE

[C]

(Bethlehem: 67 West Market Street)

One-half block south, stands the home of John Heckewelder, famed Indian missionary and interpreter, author of works on American Indians. House was erected in 1810.

HENRY'S GUN FACTORY

(Pa. 115 at Belfast)

Here rifles and other firearms were made for use in the War of 1812. Built by William Henry, 2nd, about 1800, the famous Henry shotgun was made here as late as 1904. The site is about half a mile away.

HOCKENDAUQUA

(Pa. 329, .5 mile east of Northampton)

The Indian town of the noted chiefs Lappawinzo and Tishcohan, who treated with the Penns in the Walking Purchase, was located in present Northampton on the east bank of the Lehigh about three-quarters of a mile from here.

INDIAN PEACE COUNCILS

[C]

(Easton: northeast part of square)

Held on this Square between 1756 and 1762 to strengthen English friendship with the Delawares and Six Nations; to bring about peace with hostile Indians, drawing those of Ohio away from the French.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

(Off Pa. 412 in Bethlehem, West Packer Avenue at Broadhead Avenue)

Founded here in 1865 by the Hon. Asa Packer, one of the country's early industrialists and philanthropists, and chartered in 1866 by the Commonwealth, Lehigh soon became a leader in combining the study of liberal arts with technical and scientific education.

MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

[C]

(Bethlehem: Main Street at Archives Building)

Repository for a very valuable collection of manuscripts and rare books on Moravian work among the Indians and pioneer settlers, and on original art and music of the Colonial period.

MORAVIAN CEMETERY

[C]

(Bethlehem: West Market Street at cemetery)

Used as a burial place, 1742-1910. Site selected and consecrated by Count von Zinzendorf. Only flat gravestones were permitted. Here are the graves of persons of various nationalities and races.

MORAVIAN COMMUNITY

[C]

(Bethlehem: Main Street at the church)

Community organized June 25, 1742. The oldest buildings are on West Church Street. Those marked are: Gemeinhaus, Sisters' House, Bell House, Brothers' House, and Old Chapel.

NAZARETH

(Pa. 191, East Center Street opposite North Pine Street at Whitefield House)

Moravian settlers arrived here in 1740 from a failing colony in Georgia. Bishop August B. Spangenberg led an experiment in communal living, called the "Great Economy," 1754-1765. It was designed to support Christian missionaries to the Indians.

OLD CHAPEL

[C]

(Bethlehem: Heckewelder Street)

The second place of worship, 1751-1806. Here many noted persons of the American Revolution heard early Moravian music and the Gospel. Prominent clergy were Bishops Nitschmann, Spangenberg, de Watteville, and Ettwein.

OLD WATERWORKS

[C]

(Bethlehem: Main Street near bridge)

As early as 1754, water was pumped from a spring to a water tower, that stood east of here, through hollowed trunks of trees. It then flowed by gravity to five cisterns or reservoirs. Original engine house stands about 60 yds. S. W.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

(U.S. 611 south of Raubsville; U.S. 611 south of Easton at city line)

A system of State-built public works to connect Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie. The Delaware Division, Bristol-Easton, begun 1827; operated by the State 1831-58, and by private owners to 1931. A State Park since 1940.

PORTLAND CEMENT

(U.S. 611 south of Martins Creek; Pa. 329, 1 mile east of Northampton; Pa. 248, .2 mile west of Nazareth)

This industry was born in the Lehigh Valley. David O. Saylor first made portland cement at Coplay in 1871. Here also was the first use of the rotary kiln process commercially Nov. 8, 1889. This region has continued to lead in the industry.

PULASKI'S BANNER

[C]

(Bethlehem: West Market Street at Moravian Cemetery)

While Pulaski guarded this area in 1778, the Moravian women made a banner which his cavalry bore until he died at the Siege of Savannah in 1779. The banner was later immortalized in a poem by Longfellow.

SAMUEL PHILLIPPE

[C]

(Easton: South 3rd Street just north of Pine Street)

Recognized as the inventor of the split-bamboo fishing rod in the U. S. His first rent and glued-up cane rod was made about 1846 in his gunsmith shop that stood on this site.

SISTERS' HOUSE

[C]

(Bethlehem: 50 West Church Street)

Built in 1744. Brothers' House until 1748. Here unmarried sisters plied many of the arts and crafts for women. In 1778, Pulaski's banner was made by them.

SLATE INDUSTRY

(Pa. 512, 1 mile northeast of Bangor)

Robert M. Jones of Wales, who came here in 1848 as an immigrant, began the slate quarrying industry. The region became a major world center for slate. From here came slate for roofs and old-time school slates and pencils.

SLATEFORD

(U.S. 611 at Slateford)

One of the first attempts to quarry slate in this country was made here at Slateford by a company chartered in 1808. Some of the quarries and slate factories in this vicinity were operated until 1917.

SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN

(Easton: Knox Avenue near Fairfield Avenue)

This major expedition of the Revolution aimed at the Indian-Tory alliance in New York, was organized at Easton under Gen. John Sullivan. Over a month's preparations preceded the first day's march, begun near here June 18, 1779.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 512 at Wind Gap)

Heller's Tavern near Wind Gap was the camp site for Sullivan's army at the end of the first day's march from Easton, June 18, 1779. The army was astir at 4 the next morning, crossing the mountains at Wind Gap.

SUN INN

[C]

(Bethlehem: 560 Main Street)

Erection begun, 1758; enlarged and altered in 19th century. Considered one of the best inns of its time. Here many notable patriots and military leaders of the Revolutionary War period were entertained.

WALKING PURCHASE

(L.R. 48068 at Hockendauqua Creek)

Measured 1737, according to a supposed Indian deed of 1686, granting lands extending a day-and-a-half walk. Using picked men to force this measure to its limit, Thomas Penn reversed his father's Indian policy, losing Indian friendship.

WALKING PURCHASE

(Pa. 329, .5 mile east of Northampton)

The fleet-footed Edward Marshall and associates in the day and a half walk on Sept. 19-20, 1737, crossed Hockendauqua Creek below this point. They spent the first night in the woods near Hockendauqua Indian Town.

WHITEFIELD HOUSE

(Off Pa. 191, East Center Street at South New Street, Nazareth)

Begun in 1740 at request of Methodist missionary Reverend George Whitefield as a school for Negroes. Completed by the Moravians in 1743. Served as a communal church-home for 32 newly married German couples brought over in 1744.



Græme Park, Montgomery County

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

THE BLOODY SPRING

(Sunbury: North 7th Street Extension between Shikellamy Avenue and Memorial Park)

Here, during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), one colonial soldier venturing from the garrison at nearby Fort Augusta, was fatally shot by an Indian foe. His blood is said to have crimsoned its waters.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

(Junction old Pa. 147 and Pa. 45, 3 miles south of Milton)

Organized in 1846 as the University at Lewisburg by the Baptist Church. Named Bucknell University in 1886, honoring William Bucknell, donor and trustee. Degrees first conferred upon women students in 1885.

COL. MATTHEW SMITH

(Old Pa. 147, 5.5 miles northeast of Milton)

Captain of Lancaster Co. militia with Col. Benedict Arnold on 1775 midwinter march to Quebec. In 1779, served as Vice-President of Pennsylvania Council. Died in 1794; buried here in an unmarked grave.

DANVILLE-POTTSVILLE R. R.

(Pa. 147 in Sunbury)

Opened Sunbury to Paxinos in 1835, operated on wood rails by horsepower. Steam locomotive first used in 1838; and iron rails, 1853. The terminal was nearby and here anthracite was loaded on canal boats for shipment to Philadelphia-Baltimore.

FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHT

(Pa. 147 in Sunbury at Market Street)

First successful use of a three-wire electric lighting system was made July 4, 1883, in the City Hotel building in Sunbury. Thomas A. Edison directed the work. The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. plant was at 4th and Vine Streets.

FORT AUGUSTA

[P]

(At property on Pa. 147 in Sunbury)

Built in 1756-57 by Cols. Burd and Clapham and the key frontier outpost of the region. Mansion built 1852.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FORT FREELAND

(Old Pa. 147, 5.6 miles northeast of Milton)

Jacob Freeland's house was stockaded in 1778 as a protection against Indians. On July 29, 1779, it was taken by British and Indians. The garrison of 21 were killed or taken prisoner. The site is a quarter-mile from here.

GREAT SHAMOKIN PATH

(Pa. 147, 8.9 miles northeast of Milton)

Once the main Indian highway from Shamokin, now Sunbury, to the Ohio country. The Delawares travelled it when ousted from eastern Pennsylvania. After defeat of Braddock, their warriors returned this way to attack the settlements.

GREAT SHAMOKIN PATH

(Old Pa. 147, 3.9 miles south of Milton)

This Indian highway followed the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the Great Island at Lock Haven. From there it crossed the mountains by way of Snow Shoe to Chinklacamoose, Punxsutawney, and Kittanning.

JAMES POLLOCK

(Old Pa. 147, .2 mile north of Milton)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1855-58, was born in Milton, 1810. State debt reduced during his term by sale of State-owned canals and railroads. As Director of Mint, prepared, 1864, the motto "In God We Trust" for coins. Died at Lock Haven in 1890.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY

(U.S. 11 northeast of Northumberland; Pa. 147, .1 mile north of Northumberland)

The noted English scientist, discoverer of oxygen, and Unitarian theologian lived in Northumberland, 1794 to 1804. His home and laboratory along the river are now a Priestley memorial and museum.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY HOUSE

[P]

(At property on 472 Priestley Avenue, Northumberland)

Home, 1794-1804, of the noted English scientist. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

(U.S. 11 in Northumberland)

The North Branch and West Branch Divisions, built 1828-34, joined here in Northumberland at a canal basin. Boats with coal from Nanticoke or lumber from Williamsport locked down into the river nearby and re-entered the Canal on the west bank.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (NORTH BRANCH DIVISION)

(U.S. 11, 3.5 miles north of Northumberland)

This Division, built 1829-32, carried coal, until 1901, from Nanticoke mines to Northumberland, and from there to inland towns and seaport cities. From Lackawanna Creek downwards, there were 2 dams, 14 locks, and 7 aqueducts. Traces of towpath and canal bed can be seen here.

SHIKELLAMY

(Pa. 147 in Sunbury at Fort Augusta)

Oneida chief and overseer or vice-regent of the Six Nations asserting Iroquois dominion over conquered Delaware and other tribes. He lived at Shamokin Indian town, Sunbury, from about 1728 until his death, 1748. Said to be buried near here.

SHIKELLAMY'S TOWN

(Old Pa. 147, .5 mile south of Milton)

The earlier residence of the noted Oneida chief was near here. As the Six Nations' overseer or vice-regent of the Delaware and other refugee Indians, he spent the most of his time from 1728 to 1748 at Shamokin, now Sunbury, where he died.

SODOM SCHOOL

[P]

(At property, Pa. 45, 1 mile east of Montandon)

Octagonal schoolhouse, built about 1836 and in use until 1915. Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

SUNBURY

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out 1772 as the county seat of Northumberland on the site of Indian Shamokin by Surveyor-General Lukens and William Maclay. Borough incorporation Mar. 24, 1797. Here Fort Augusta was built in 1756.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(Pa. 147 north of Herndon)

The Indian Ambassadors Road turned east near here over the hills to the Tulpehocken Valley. Used by Iroquois chiefs from Onondaga, now Syracuse, carrying peace wampum from the "Fire that Never Dies" to Philadelphia. Often traveled by Shickellamy.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(L.R. 49008 north of Klingerstown)

At Mahantango Gap, seen to the south, was the Double Eagle, a stopping place on the Indian path that ran from Shamokin (Sunbury) at the Forks of the Susquehanna to Weiser's in the Tulpehocken Valley, and on to Philadelphia.

WARRIOR RUN CHURCH

(Old Pa. 147, 5.5 miles northeast of Milton)

Named for Indian occupation of the region. Presbyterian landmark. A log church was here in 1789. The present building erected in 1835. Restored in 1947 by Warrior Run Chapter D. A. R., aided by descendants and friends.

WILLIAM MACLAY

(Pa. 147 in Sunbury)

Lived in the house opposite, 1773-86, and then moved to Harrisburg. Member of first U. S. Senate; wrote a famous Journal of its debates. A critic of Washington and Hamilton; pioneer leader of Jeffersonian democracy. He helped survey Sunbury, 1772.

WYOMING PATH

(U.S. 11 northeast of Northumberland)

Section of the Iroquois Warriors Path, following the Susquehanna from the Wyoming Valley to Shamokin, now Sunbury. U.S. 11 follows its general route. South of here the trail crossed to Shamokin Island.

PERRY COUNTY

CENTRE CHURCH

(Junction Pa. 850 and Pa. 274, 2.1 miles west of Loysville)

Early church north of Blue Mountains. Presbyterian settlers had held services "at George Robinson's" before Rev. Charles Beatty preached there. Aug. 19, 1766. Their log church was at site of the present one, beyond Fort Robinson.

DR. REIFSNYDER

(U.S. 15 and 11 in Liverpool)

Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, M.D., a pioneer medical missionary to China for more than thirty years, lived in this house both before and after her work abroad. Born 1858 she died here in 1922.

FORT ROBINSON

(Junction Pa. 850 and Pa. 274, 2.1 miles west of Loysville)

Pioneers' stronghold built 1755 on land of George Robinson; in use for several years as refuge from Indian attacks. The site was about a mile away on the side road.

JAMES A. BEAVER

(U.S. 22 and 322 northwest of Millerstown)

Civil War hero; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1887-91; a Superior Court judge, 1895-1914, was born in Millerstown, Oct. 21, 1837. Site is marked by a plaque. His adult life was spent at Bellefonte, where he died on January 31, 1914.

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON

(Pa. 850, 1.2 miles west of Dromgold)

Born Nov. 8, 1780, in a house near here. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1827-51. This was also the birthplace of William Bigler, who was Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-55; and U. S. Senator, 1856-61.

MILLERSBURG FERRY

(U.S. 15 and 11 south of Liverpool)

The only surviving ferry service across the Susquehanna began as early as 1825. Boats were poled by manpower until 1873, when the first paddlewheeler was acquired. In the 1920's, gasoline engines replaced steam power, and the paddlewheels were shifted from the side to the stern. The ferry landing is a short distance east.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION)

(U.S. 15 and 11 north of Amity Hall)

Built 1828-31; operated until 1901. It extended from Duncan's Island to Northumberland. In its 41-mile course, the Division embraced 13 locks, 7 aqueducts, old Shamokin Dam, and West Branch Towpath Bridge. Traces of the canal can be seen at points along this road.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION)

(U.S. 15 and 11 north of Liverpool)

Here is Lift-Lock No. 5 of this Division. Through it thousands of canal boats, bearing products from various points along the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, passed annually until 1901, with their destination Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore.

WILLIAM BIGLER

(Junction Pa. 34 and Pa. 850 south of New Bloomfield)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1852-55; birthplace, about one mile west of here. In office he opposed the chartering of wildcat banks and passage of "omnibus" bills. U. S. Senator, 1856-1861. A brother, John, also born here, was Governor of California, 1852-56.



Joseph Priestley House, Northumberland



Warrior Run Church, Northumberland County

PHILADELPHIA

CHRIST CHURCH

[C]

(Philadelphia: Fifth and Arch streets at burial ground)

Founded, 1695. Erection of present building begun in 1727. Bells were brought from England in 1754. Among the noted persons buried here are James Wilson and Robert Morris, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Bishop White.

CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND

[C]

(Philadelphia: Fifth and Arch streets at burial ground)

Land purchased in 1719. Just inside the metal fence is the grave of Benjamin Franklin. Other Signers of the Declaration of Independence buried here are: Francis Hopkinson, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Joseph Hewes, and George Ross.

FRIENDS MEETING

[C]

(Philadelphia: Arch Street between Third and Fourth streets)

This meetinghouse was erected in 1804. It is used for weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Meetings of Friends. The ground was first used for burial purposes under patent issued by William Penn in 1701.

GLORIA DEI CHURCH (OLD SWEDES')

[C]

(Philadelphia: 916 Swanson Street)

Oldest church in Philadelphia. Founded, 1677, by Swedish settlers. This edifice of Swedish architectural design, was erected, 1698-1703. The earlier place of worship was a blockhouse.

JEFFERSON HOUSE

[C]

(Philadelphia: 7th Street near Market Street)

On the second floor of a three-story brick house that stood here, Thomas Jefferson prepared the draft of the Declaration of Independence in June, 1776.

JOHN BARTRAM (1699-1777)

[C]

(Philadelphia: Lindbergh Boulevard at 54th Drive)

Famed natural scientist. Had the first botanic garden in the U. S. for receiving plants of America and exotics. He was American botanist to king of England and member of several royal societies. House and garden are $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east.

MIKVEH ISRAEL CEMETERY

[C]

(Philadelphia: Spruce Street between Schell and Darien streets at cemetery)

Founded 1740. Notables buried here include Nathan Levy, whose ship brought the Liberty Bell to America; Haym Salomon, Revolutionary patriot; the Gratz family; and Aaron Levy, founder of Aaronsburg.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL

[C]

(Philadelphia: Pine Street between Eighth and Ninth streets)

This is the first hospital in the U. S. Chartered by Colonial Assembly in 1751 for "relief of the sick poor." Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Thomas Bond were its chief founders. First building, erected in 1755, is still used.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE

(43rd Street and Kingsessing Avenue at entrance to college)
Founded in 1821 at historic Carpenters' Hall by prominent apothecaries to improve the standards of pharmacy, the College was incorporated the following year. It is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF TEXTILES AND SCIENCE

(School House Lane near Henry Avenue, Germantown)
Present campus of America's first textile college. Founded as the Philadelphia Textile School in 1884, it provided needed technical education to improve the manufacture and quality of domestic fabrics.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire [C]

(Philadelphia: 212 South 4th Street)
Oldest fire insurance company in America. Founded in 1752 by Benjamin Franklin and his friends.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO [C]

(Philadelphia: northwest corner 3rd and Pine streets)
After serving as a military engineer during the American Revolution, he later led an uprising in his native Poland. Exiled, the General resided in this house from November, 1797, to May, 1798.

WALNUT STREET PRISON [C]

(Philadelphia: 6th Street near Walnut)
Stood just east of here, 1775-1838. It extended from Walnut to Locust Streets. Here were imprisoned felons, debtors, Tories, and prisoners of war. From the prison yard, Jean Pierre Blanchard made the first air voyage in America, 1793.

PIKE COUNTY

BATTLE OF MINISINK

(Old Pa. 590 north of Lackawaxen)

July 22, 1779, 300 Tories and Indians led by Joseph Brant, Mohawk chief, were attacked near Lackawanna by some 175 settlers. Brant was returning from raiding New York settlements. All but 25 of the patriots were killed. Brant escaped.

CHARLES S. PEIRCE

(U.S. 6 northeast of Milford)

The noted philosopher, logician, scientist and founder of pragmatism lived in this house from 1887 until his death in 1914. America's most original philosopher and greatest logician, a great part of his work was written here.

DINGMAN'S FERRY

(U.S. 209 at Dingmans Ferry)

Here was located one of the earliest ferries across the Delaware. Andrew Dingman in 1750 built the flatboat he used as a ferry with his own hand axe. Dingman was one of the pioneer settlers.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

(U.S. 209 south of Milford)

The noted forester, conservationist and Governor of Pennsylvania two terms in 1923-27; 1931-35, had his ancestral home at Gray Towers, Milford. Born in Connecticut, 1865, of a long line of pioneers of this region. Died Oct. 4, 1946.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

(U.S. 6 northwest of Milford)

The noted forester, conservationist and Governor of Pennsylvania two terms in 1923-27; 1931-35, had his ancestral home at Gray Towers, Milford. He is buried in this cemetery. Born in Connecticut, 1865. Died on October 4, 1946.

OLD STONE FORT

(Matamoras: First Street, 2 blocks south of U.S. 6)

Sometimes referred to as Fort Matamoras, this stone structure was built about 1740 by Simon Westfael, one of the earliest Dutch settlers in the region. It was a refuge from Indians in days of frontier warfare.

SYLVANIA COLONY

(Junction U.S. 6 and Pa. 434 northwest of Milford)

The site of Horace Greeley's Utopian colony modeled on Brook Farm and the ideas of Fourier, French Socialist, was near here, 1842-45. The 300 members of the Sylvania Society abandoned it after July frosts killed all crops in 1845.

SYLVANIA COLONY

(Pa. 434 at Pa. 590, Greeley)

The site of Horace Greeley's Utopian colony modeled on Brook Farm and the ideas of Fourier, French Socialist, was located here. Based on common property holding and equal labor, it failed in 1845 after July frosts had killed all crops.

WALLENPAUPACK

(Pa. 507 at Paupack)

This region was the site of one of the earliest settlements in this area. Early Connecticut claimants built a fort here in 1773 and had a virtually independent government until 1798. The old Indian trail from Cochection to Wyoming passed nearby.

WYOMING-MINISINK PATH

(U.S. 209, 3 miles south of Milford)

Here, an important Indian trail connecting the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers ascended Indian Point to Powwow Hill. The path was used by Delaware Indians in their migration to the Wyoming Valley, and later by Connecticut settlers.

WYOMING-MINISINK PATH

(Pa. 507 at Paupack)

Here the path from Minisink Island to Wyoming descended the hill to ford Wallenpaupack Creek, before the valley was flooded to make the present lake. Crossing the mts. to Capoose (Scranton), it descended the Lackawanna Valley to the Susquehanna.

WYOMING-MINISINK PATH

(L.R. 51019, .3 mile west of Lords Valley)

The highway here follows closely the route of the Delaware Indian trail from Minisink Island to Wyoming. Refugees from the Massacre of Wyoming, 1778, camped by the "boiling" spring, which may be seen in the woods a few yards SW of here.

POTTER COUNTY

ALLEGHENY RIVER

(Pa. 49, 11 miles northeast of Coudersport near Raymond)

Here is the head stream of this historic river, pathway of Indians, and white traders and settlers for over 200 years. It unites with the Monongahela, 352 miles away at Pittsburgh, forming the Ohio.

DAVID ZEISBERGER

(Pa. 49, 1 mile east of Harrison Valley; Pa. 49, 11 miles northeast of Coudersport near Raymond)

Noted Moravian missionary, passed through here in Oct. 1767, en route from Bethlehem to found missions among the Delaware Indians to the West. He was the first white man to travel through the primeval forests of this region.

DAVID ZEISBERGER

(U.S. 6 in Coudersport)

Noted Moravian missionary, camped near here Oct. 8, 1767, en route from Bethlehem to found missions among the Delaware Indians to the West. He was the first white man to pass through the primeval forests of this region.

JERSEY SHORE PIKE

(U.S. 6, 3.5 miles east of Coudersport)

Lymanville was the north terminus for the early pack trail and wagon road south to Jersey Shore. In 1834 a Turnpike toll road was completed between the two points. For many years it was a major trade route.

LYMANVILLE

(Junction U.S. 6 and Pa. 872, 2 miles east of Coudersport)

The pioneer settlement in this region was made here in 1808 by Major Isaac Lyman, land agent and a Revolutionary officer. The first saw and grist mill, post office, and court were also located here.

OLE BULL'S COLONY

(U.S. 6, 3.5 miles east of Coudersport)

The 11,144 acres of land within the tract acquired by the noted Norwegian violinist in 1852 were SE of here. Here were village sites, New Norway, Oleona, New Bergen, Walhalla, and Ole Bull's Castle.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

FORT FRANKLIN

(U.S. 309 southeast of Snyders)

Built 1756 as defense from Indian attacks. Named for Benjamin Franklin, who ordered construction. Of limited use, and abandoned late in 1757. It stood a short distance above the present highway.

FORT LEBANON

(Pa. 895 northeast of Auburn)

One of a line of defenses erected about 1755 to ward off Indian raids after Braddock's defeat. Called Fort William in 1758. The site is marked on the side road just below here.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

[C]

(Shenandoah: Chestnut and Oak streets)

Founded by Ukrainian immigrants in 1884, St. Michael's was the first church of the Greek Catholic Rite in America. Present church edifice, of the Byzantine style, was erected in 1908.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(Pa. 125 northwest of Pine Grove)

On other side of the creek, where the old road runs, the Tulpehocken Path entered the "Gaps of the Swatara." In 1743 Conrad Weiser, John Bartram, and Lewis Evans passed here for Onondaga with peace messages from Virginia to the Six Nations.

TULPEHOCKEN PATH

(Pa. 25, 1 mile west of Hegins)

Along this ridge, between Deep and Pine Creeks, ran the Tulpehocken Path. It connected Shickellamy's capital of Shamokin, now Sunbury, with the Tulpehocken Valley. Travelled by Indian ambassadors and Christian missionaries.

UNION CANAL

(Pa. 443 south of Pine Grove)

The Swatara Feeder Branch extended along the creek from Pine Grove to the main line at Water Works. It was navigable from 1832 to 1862. Coal from nearby mines was carried to Reading and Middletown, and to points along the way.

VALLEY FURNACE

(U.S. 209, east end of New Philadelphia)

First furnace to use only anthracite for fuel, 1836. Built by Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer, who patented the method in 1833. Process in use continuously by the Pottsville or Pioneer Furnace, 1839 and after.

SNYDER COUNTY

ALBANY PURCHASE

(U.S. 15 and 11, 1 mile northwest of Selinsgrove)

The NE corner of the land deeded the Proprietors by the Six Nations in great council at Albany, July 6, 1754, was 1 mile north of Penns Creek. It ran thence "North of the West as far as your Province extends."

COXEY'S ARMY

(U.S. 15 and 11, 814 North Market Street, Selinsgrove)

Jacob Sechler Coxe (1854-1951) was born here. In 1894 he led a march of unemployed workers, popularly known as "Coxey's Army," on Washington. Public works programs and relief measures were asked. This focused attention on the plight of the unemployed.

FORT AUGUSTA

(U.S. 11, 5.9 miles northwest of Selinsgrove near Northumberland Bridge)

Largest and most important frontier stronghold on the upper Susquehanna. Located on the opposite river bank. Built 1756-57 and in use until 1783. The site is a State shrine at which are a museum and fort model.

LOCK NUMBER SEVEN

(U.S. 15 and 11 at Mahantango Creek)

Well-preserved remains of the lock, Mahantango Creek aqueduct, and other canal operations are opposite. They were a part of the Pennsylvania Canal built 1828-31 through this section.

PENNS CREEK MASSACRE

(U.S. 15 and 11, .3 mile northwest of Selinsgrove)

October 16, 1755, a band of Indians ambushed and killed, wounded, or took captive some 26 settlers of this region. The attack was just west along Penns Creek, and first to follow Braddock's defeat.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL (SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION)

(U.S. 15 and 11 at Port Trevorton)

At this point, highway crosses Port Trevorton Canal Basin. Coal from mines about 15 miles to the east crossed the river on the Trevorton, Mahanoy and Susquehanna Railroad bridge from 1855-70 and was transshipped here to canal boats.

SCHOCH BLOCKHOUSE

(U.S. 522 at Kreamer)

This pioneer refuge during the Revolutionary War era was located at a spring 300 yards south. Built on Matthias Schoch's tract about 1770 and in use until 1783.

SHIKELLAMY

(U.S. 11, 5.4 miles northwest of Selinsgrove)

Oneida chief and overseer or vice-regent of the Six Nations asserting Iroquois dominion over conquered Delaware and other tribes. He lived at Shamokin Indian town, Sunbury, from about 1728 until his death, 1748. Said to be buried near here.

SIMON SNYDER

(U.S. 15 and 11 south of Selinsgrove)

Three times Governor of the State, 1808-17, and member Assembly, 1797 to 1808, lived in Selinsgrove during that period. Died Nov. 9, 1819, in his home on Market St., which still stands. Buried First Lutheran Church cemetery.

SUNBURY

(U.S. 11, 4 miles northwest of Selinsgrove at Sunbury Bridge)

Laid out 1772 as the county seat of Northumberland on the site of Indian Shamokin by Surveyor-General Lukens and William Maclay. Borough incorporation Mar. 24, 1797. Here Fort Augusta was built in 1756. Historic center of travel, trade and industry.

SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY

(Selinsgrove: Pine Street at campus; U.S. 522, .5 mile west of U.S. 15 and 11)

Founded 1858 by the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the Missionary Institute and Susquehanna Female College. The present corporate title was adopted in 1895.



Pennsylvania Lumber Museum, Potter County

SOMERSET COUNTY

ADAM SCHNEIDER

[C]

(Somerset: northwest corner of square)

Laid out the north half of the settlement renamed Somerset in 1795. Schneider and his brother Jacob conducted the first store in Somerset. It stood on this site.

ANKENY SQUARE

[C]

(Somerset: Patriot Street at cemetery)

Set aside for burial ground and place of worship on the original plat of Milfordstown by Ulrich Bruner, 1787, and by Peter Ankeny in 1789 when he laid out the south side of the settlement renamed Somerset in 1795.

BRADDOCK ROAD

(U.S. 40 at Addison)

General Braddock's flying column passed a little NE of here on June 23, 1755, after pausing two days at Bear Camp in Maryland to cut a road in the side of the mountain. In order to reach Fort Duquesne before French reinforcements could arrive, no time was taken to erect strong redoubts along the way.

EARLY BIBLE

[C]

(Somerset: 151 West Main Street)

In a log cabin located on this site, Charles Frederick Goeb printed a Bible in 1813. It was the first Bible printed west of the Allegheny Mountains.

FORBES ROAD (THE CLEAR FIELDS)

(U.S. 30, 1.3 miles west of Jennerstown)

Good forage found at open camps such as this on the Raystown Path, led General Forbes to prefer this route to Braddock's Road. Site of Fort Dudgeon (Tomahawk Camp) is a short distance to the north.

FORBES ROAD (STONY CREEK ENCAMPMENT)

(U.S. 30 east of Stoyestown)

In 1758, a fortified supply depot was established on the west side of Stony Creek. From here the Road followed an Indian path north to the crossing of Quemahoning Creek at Kickenapauling's Old Town.

FORBES ROAD (EDMUNDS SWAMP)

(U.S. 30 at Buckstown)

Named for Edmund Cartlidge, Indian trader. A camp located here, on the Raystown Path, provided good grass for the horses of General Forbes' army in 1758. The site of the redoubt is marked two and a half miles north of here.

FORBES ROAD (FORT DEWART)

(U.S. 30 near Bedford County line)

"The fort on the top of Allegheny Hill" was erected in 1758 during the Gen. Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne. The site is marked half a mile northeast of here, near the head of Breastwork Run.

FORT HILL

(Pa. 281, 3 miles northeast of Ursina)

Archaeological study of the flat-top hill across the valley revealed two palisaded Indian villages with extensive house and burial remains, all dating from the Discovery Period.

GREAT CROSSINGS

(U.S. 40 at the Youghiogheny River)

Since Indian days this was a major Youghiogheny River crossing place. In 1754 Washington's Virginians camped here. Braddock's army marched through here. The National Road bridged the river at this point in 1818.

HARMON HUSBAND

(U.S. 219 east of Somerset)

Leader of North Carolina revolt against the British, he fled under an assumed name in 1771. Somerset's first settler; lived at Coffee Springs farm some years. Became a pamphleteer and active in the Whiskey Rebellion. Died in 1795.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK

(Pa. 31, 6.5 miles east of Somerset)

One of Pennsylvania's most noted jurists and lawyers, was born here Jan. 10, 1810. State Supreme Court Justice, 1851-57; U. S. Attorney-General, 1857-60. Later life spent at York as a famous lawyer. Died Aug. 19, 1883.

LOG GRIST MILL

(U.S. 219, .5 mile north of Jennerstown)

This reconstructed early log mill was built originally at Roxbury by a miller named Cronin in 1805. It was in operation until 1918. It is now used as the Mountain Playhouse. As restored, it is a fine example of an early mill.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U.S. 40 southeast of Addison near State line)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U. S. Route 40.

TOLL HOUSE

(U.S. 40 at Addison)

One of the six original toll houses on the Cumberland or National Road is on the hill opposite. Built after the road was turned over to the State in 1835 by the U. S. Restored and preserved by the D. A. R.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

CELESTA

(U.S. 220 northeast of Laporte)

Name of religious community founded by Peter Armstrong. Site is 2 miles west. In 1864, he and his wife deeded about 600 acres to "Almighty God and His heirs in Jesus Messiah, for their proper use and behoof forever." Armstrong died in 1892.

OLD WOOLEN FACTORY

(Pa. 87 at Pa. 154, Forksville)

A short distance SE, along the Loyalsock, is the site of old factory established in 1810 by Samuel Rogers, Jr. During the War of 1812, it made kersey cloth for the army. Flood in 1816 stopped operation of the factory.

WYALUSING PATH

(U.S. 220, 1 mile south of Muncy Valley)

An Indian path from Wyalusing on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, ran down Muncy Creek to the West Branch. Christian Indians, led by the Moravian Bishop Ettwein, came west over this path in 1772 to found a "City of Peace" on the Beaver River.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

GALUSHA GROW

(U.S. 11 near Kingsley)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862, lived at nearby Glenwood. Speaker of the House, 1861-63, and member of Congress, 1893-1903. Died in 1907; buried in Harford Cemetery a few miles from here.

GALUSHA GROW

(Pa. 92 south of Glenwood)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862. Speaker of the House 1861-63. Returned to Congress 1893-1903. Retired to his home, which stood on this site, until his death in 1907.

GALUSHA GROW

(Pa. 547 in Harford at cemetery)

Father of the Homestead Act, opening western lands to free settlement in 1862. Speaker of the House 1861-63. Returned to Congress 1893-1903. Educated at Franklin Academy, Harford, and buried in this cemetery.

JOSEPH SMITH

(U.S. 11 near Great Bend)

Founder of Mormonism, once lived a few miles east of here prior to 1830. Much of the translation of the "Golden Plates" for the Book of Mormon is said to have been done there. Site now owned by the Church of Latter Day Saints.

JOSEPH SMITH

(Pa. 171 west of Oakland at cemetery)

The Founder of Mormonism lived in this vicinity about 1825-29. His infant son is buried in this cemetery. Much of the translation of the "Golden Plates" for the Book of Mormon was done at a house nearby.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Intersection Pa. 171 and Pa. 371 at Herrick Center)

The first treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801, and Revolutionary patriot, spent the last years of his life at Pleasant Mount. Died here in 1817, on his estate called Belmont.

STARRUCCA VIADUCT

(Lanesboro near viaduct)

Built in 1847-48 by the Erie Railroad, it is the oldest stone railroad bridge in the State in use today. Viaduct is 1040 feet long, 100 feet high, and 25 feet wide at top.

TIOGA COUNTY

BLOSSBURG COAL

(U.S. 15, .4 mile southwest of Blossburg; Pa. 287, 3.5 miles north of Morris)

From 1840-90, "Bloss" coal from the mines of the nearby region was widely known and used as smithing and steam coal. Tioga in those years was a leading county in bituminous coal production in the U. S.

COAL DISCOVERY

(U.S. 15 at Blossburg)

While acting as scouts for the Williamson Road party in 1792, Robert and Benjamin Patterson discovered coal at present-day Blossburg. The first drift to mine the coal was opened on Bear Creek by David Clemons about 1815.

CORNING-BLOSSBURG R. R.

(U.S. 15, 2.7 miles south of Mansfield near Covington)

One of the earliest railroads in the U. S. was completed from Corning, N. Y., to Blossburg in Sept., 1840. Built to connect the Erie Railroad, and Canal, with the local coal fields.

NESSMUK

(Pa. 660 at Courthouse Square, Wellsboro)

Nessmuk was the pen name of pioneer conservationist and woodsman George Washington Sears (1821-1890), a resident of Wellsboro. Noted chiefly as the author of first book on woodcraft, Sears was also a poet, adventurer, canoeist and outdoor writer.

NESSMUK

(End of Pa. 660 at Leonard Harrison State Park)

The pen name of poet, woodsman, out-door writer and pioneer conservationist George Washington Sears (1821-1890), a resident of Wellsboro, Pa. From near this spot he wrote the first prose and verse descriptions of the Pine Creek Gorge.

PINE CREEK PATH

(U.S. 6 at Ansonia)

A Seneca trail from the Genesee to the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore, forked one mile south of here. One branch ran through the gorge of Pine Creek; the other crossed the hills, following Darling Run and Baby Creek back to Pine Creek at Blackwell.

PINE CREEK PATH

(Pa. 660, Leonard Harrison State Park)

An Indian trail from the Seneca country ran through the gorge below, connecting Genesee Valley paths with the Great Shamokin Path at Jersey Shore. Lt. Van Campen, captured by Indians on Bald Eagle Creek, 1782, was brought this way to Niagara.

SHESHEQUIN PATH

(Pa. 14, 3.6 miles northeast of Roaring Branch)

Used by Conrad Weiser and Shickellamy on trips through this valley to the Six Nations capital at Onondaga. Just east from here they saw, in 1737, the dividing stream which fed both Towanda and Lycoming Creeks.

WILLIAM A. STONE

(Pa. 660 at Courthouse Square, Wellsboro)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1899-1903; Congressman in 1891-99, was born two and one-half miles SW of here Apr. 18, 1846. Graduate of Mansfield Normal. Began law practice in Wellsboro, 1870. Moved to Pittsburgh, 1877. Died Mar. 1, 1920.

WILLIAM A. STONE

(Pa. 362, 3.5 miles southwest of Wellsboro)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1899-1903; Congressman in 1891-99; was born two and one-half miles SE of here Apr. 18, 1846. Graduate of Mansfield Normal. Began law practice in Wellsboro, 1870. Moved to Pittsburgh, 1877. Died Mar. 1, 1920.

WILLIAM B. WILSON

(U.S. 15 at Blossburg)

First secretary of labor in 1913-21, Congressman, and labor leader, spent the greater part of his life here. He was born in Scotland, 1862, worked in the Arnot mines, rising to prominence as a labor statesman. His home is opposite. Died in 1934.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U.S. 15, .3 mile south of Lawrenceville)

Built in 1792-96 by land agent Charles Williamson to open the Genesee lands in N. Y. From Trout Run, it cut through the wilderness to Lawrenceville by the same general route as the present highway.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U.S. 15 southwest of Liberty)

At liberty was located a storage depot known as the Block House. It was built of logs, about 20 x 40 feet in size. Supplies were kept there and bread baked for the road builders, 1792-96.

WILLIAMSON ROAD

(U.S. 15, .6 mile south of Mansfield at Canoe Camp)

Here the road builders late in 1792 ended work. After facing starvation, they were rescued by canoes and supplies from Painted Post. Canoe Camp derived its name from the incident.

UNION COUNTY

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

(U.S. 15 in Lewisburg at stadium)

Organized in 1846 as the University at Lewisburg by the Baptist Church. Named Bucknell University in 1886, honoring William Bucknell, donor and trustee. Degrees first conferred upon women students in 1885.

BUFFALO CHURCH

(Pa. 45, 3.7 miles southwest of Lewisburg)

Organized by Presbyterian pioneers, 1773; broken up by Indian raids. Resumed, with first regular pastor, 1787. Log church of about 1775 replaced by stone in 1816, by brick in 1846. It stands a mile to the north.

BUFFALO CHURCH

(Pa. 192, 4 miles west of Lewisburg)

Organized by Presbyterian pioneers, 1773; broken up by Indian raids. Resumed, with first regular pastor, 1787. Log church of about 1775 replaced by stone in 1816 and by brick in 1846.

COL. JOHN KELLY

(L.R. 59019 east of Mazeppa)

Outstanding Indian fighter of Buffalo Valley. Settled here about 1769; built log house to the north, now weather-boarded in 1775. Col. Kelly served with distinction at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He died in 1832. Buried at Lewisburg.

DRY RUN CEMETERY

(Pa. 304, 1 mile west of New Berlin)

Opposite on the bluff at Penns Creek lay Buffalo Valley's pioneer cemetery. Abandoned 1791 after a generation of use, it held graves of veterans of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution.

ELI SLIFER

(U.S. 15 north of Lewisburg)

Home, 1861-1888, of Civil War Secretary of the Commonwealth, who as an assistant to Governor Andrew Curtin had leading role in mobilizing State's men and resources for war. Elected State Assemblyman, State Treasurer. Born 1818, died 1888. House is now office of Evangelical Home.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

(Junction Pa. 45 and Pa. 104 west of Mifflinburg; Pa. 304, 1.2 miles west of New Berlin)

The first church built by "Albright's People," later the Evangelical Association, was erected in New Berlin in 1816. It was the first Evangelical Church in the United States. The site is marked by a monument.

FOUGHT'S MILL

(Pa. 45, Chestnut Street and Buffalo Road, Mifflinburg)

The nearby mill is on site of the earlier mill built in 1771. The original Fought's Mill was a settler's refuge against Indians in Revolutionary days. Here was held Nov. 3, 1776, Buffalo Valley's first election under the Constitution of 1776.

GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS

[C]

(Lewisburg: 115 South Front Street)

Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army during the first World War and military counsellor to President Wilson at the Versailles Peace Conference, was born in this house on December 31, 1853.

LEE MASSACRE

(U.S. 15 at Winfield)

Major John Lee and his entire family, with the exception of a son Robert, were massacred near here by an Indian war party on August 16, 1782.

LEROY MASSACRE

(Pa. 104, 1.5 miles south of Mifflinburg)

Near here John Jacob Leroy was killed by Indians on Oct. 16, 1755, following the Penns Creek Massacre. This was the first Indian hostility in the region after Braddock's defeat.

LEWISBURG CROSS-CUT CANAL

[C]

(Lewisburg: Market Street near bridge)

Completed in 1833 as a part of Pennsylvania Canal. It was $\frac{5}{8}$ mile long and had 3 lift-locks. A dam provided slack water, enabling boats to cross the river, thus creating a great trade center here.

LUDWIG DERR

[C]

(Lewisburg: 34 Brown Street)

Founder of Lewisburg, 1785. Lived here in a log house incorporated in the present structure. Nearby, he operated a trading post and a grist and saw mill. Derr died in Nov. 1785.

ROBERT LOWRY

[C]

(Lewisburg: 110 University Avenue)

The famed hymn-writer lived in this house, 1869-75. Here, some of his best known hymns were written. His music was sung in many foreign lands. One of his works is, "Shall We Gather at the River." Lowry died in 1899.

SAMUEL MACLAY

(Pa. 45, 4 miles southwest of Lewisburg)

Member of Congress, 1794-97. U. S. Senator, 1802-09. Also member of the General Assembly, 1787-91; 1797-1802. Resident of Buffalo Valley after 1770 and died here in 1811. Buried in the nearby churchyard cemetery.

SHIKELLAMY'S TOWN

(U.S. 15, 3.6 miles north of Lewisburg)

Earlier residence of the noted Oneida chief located nearby. As the Six Nations' overseer of the Delaware and other refugee Indian groups, Shikellamy spent most of his time after 1728 at Shamokin—now Sunbury.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

[C]

(Lewisburg: University Avenue)

This old stable was a station on the Underground Railroad. Here fugitive slaves were hidden, fed, and aided in reaching the next station on their journey.

WIDOW CATHERINE SMITH

(Old U.S. 15 at L.R. 629, White Deer)

Built a stone house on this site in 1774, operating saw and grist mills that stood near the intersection of the present highways. During 1776, she completed the boring mill where a great many gun barrels for the Continental Army were manufactured.

VENANGO COUNTY

DRAKE WELL PARK

(U.S. 322 at Cranberry)

Near Titusville. The Park and Museum are owned by the State. On the site Col. Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859, marking the birth of the petroleum industry. Historical and museum material center.

DRAKE WELL PARK

[P]

(At property in Venango County southeast of Titusville)

On this site "Col." Edwin Drake struck oil Aug. 27, 1859; the birth of the petroleum industry.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

FIRST OIL PIPELINE

Pa. 227, 4 miles southwest of Pleasantville)

Constructed in the fall of 1865. Following a straight course about 5 miles in length, it transported oil by pumps from Pithole to a railhead at Miller Farm, thus revolutionizing the transportation of petroleum. Dug up when Pithole wells were pumped dry. Trench is visible here and at points along the course of the old pipeline.

FORT MACHAULT

[C]

(Franklin: Eighth and Elk streets)

Built by the French in 1756 to guard the route to the Ohio, it was evacuated and burned by them after the siege and fall of Fort Niagara in 1759. Site of fort is one block south.

FORT VENANGO

(C)

(Franklin: Eighth and Elk streets)

To assert control over the area, Fort Venango was built near this point by the British in 1760. The fort was attacked and destroyed by Indians in 1763 during Pontiac's uprising.

OLD GARRISON

(U.S. 322 in Franklin, 10th and Liberty streets)

Built in 1796 to replace Fort Franklin. Commanded both French Creek and the Allegheny River. Occupied until 1799 by U. S. troops. Was later the first jail of Venango County. The site at the foot of Tenth Street is now under water.

OLDEST PRODUCING OIL WELL

(Pa. 8 just south of Rouseville)

McClintock No. 1 Oil Well has produced continuously since August, 1861. Drilled only two years after the famous Drake Well, it is located 240 yards away, across the railroad.

PITHOLE

(L.R. 60049 on hill)

Created in 1865 by the discovery of oil; became a city of 15,000 within a few months. Center of the city was at the foot of this hill. Reservoir stands just NW of here. The Methodist Church, last building to be torn down, was about 150 feet to the east.

PITHOLE CITY

[P]

(At property off Pa. 227 on L.R. 60049 at Pithole, southeast of Titusville)

Site of oil-boom town of 15,000. Established in 1865, a ghost town by 1868.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

PITHOLE FABULOUS GHOST TOWN

(Intersection Pa. 227 and L.R. 60049, 5.6 miles southwest of Pleasantville)

Created in 1865 by the discovery of oil. Within a few months, it became a city of 15,000 with banks, churches, hotels, newspaper, post office, water system, and railroad. Oil wells began to go dry in less than a year. Excavations and street lines only may still be seen. Site is about two miles northeast.



Drake Well, Venango County

WARREN COUNTY

BUCKALOONS

(In Buckaloons Park near U.S. 6 and U.S. 62 east of Irvine)
A famous Indian village at the junction of Brokenstraw Creek and the Allegheny, visited by Celoron in 1749, and destroyed by Brodhead in 1779. Burial mounds excavated here show the antiquity of this site.

CELORON'S EXPEDITION

(U.S. 6 in Warren, Pennsylvania Avenue at Hickory Street)
In 1749 a French force under Celoron de Blainville entered the Ohio valley by way of Chautauqua Lake and Conewango Creek. A lead plate was buried at the mouth of the Conewango claiming the area for France.

CONEWANGO

(U.S. 6 in Warren, Pennsylvania Avenue at Conewango Creek bridge)
Mid-18th century Seneca village located on site of present Warren. First mentioned by Bonnegamps in 1749, as composed of 12 or 13 cabins. Name in Iroquois means "below the riffles."

GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE

(Old U.S. 6 west of U.S. 62, Irvine)
Surveyed Donation Lands in this area in 1785. Later bought a large tract of land developed by his son Callender and grandson, Dr. William Irvine. One of the tenant houses of the estate stands opposite.

THE GRANDIN WELL

(U.S. 62, .4 mile south of Allegheny River bridge near Tidioute)
At oil spring across river at this point J. L. Grandin began second well drilled specifically for oil, Aug., 1859, after Drake's success. It was dry, showing risks involved in oil drilling.

GRANDIN WELL

(Pa. 127 north, .6 mile northwest of Tidioute)
At oil spring a little north of this spot J. L. Grandin began second well drilled specifically for oil, Aug., 1859, after Drake's success. It was dry, showing risks involved in oil drilling.

INDIAN PAINT HILL

(U.S. 62, 3 miles northeast of Tidioute)
Across the river from here deposits of red ochre and adjacent petroleum springs provided the Indians with raw materials for face and body paint.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND

(U.S. 62, 9 miles southwest of Warren)
An advance party of Brodhead's expedition of 1779 into the Seneca Country had a skirmish here with 30 or 40 Indians, the only fighting which took place in that campaign and the only Revolutionary battle in northwestern Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

AUGUSTA TOWN

(U.S. 40, 3 miles southwest of Washington)

Here met, in August, 1776, under Virginia's claim to western Pennsylvania, the first court west of the Monongahela River. The site is a mile south and marked by a monument.

BRADFORD HOUSE

[P]

(At property, 175 South Main Street, Washington)

Home, built in 1788, of David Bradford, leader of the Whiskey Rebellion.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

BRADFORD HOUSE

[C]

(Washington: 175 South Main Street)

Built in 1788 by David Bradford, leader of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Occupied by him until he fled to Spanish West Florida after the collapse of the Rebellion.

CAPT. PHILO McGIFFIN

(U.S. 40 in Washington, Main and Beau streets)

Born Dec. 13, 1860, on this site. Graduate of U. S. Naval Academy. Went to China in 1885, built up and trained its Navy. Sept. 17, 1894, it fought the Japanese to a draw in a naval battle at Yalu River. McGiffin died in 1897 from his injuries.

COL. GEORGE MORGAN

(Pa. 519 south of Morganza)

Here was the home, 1796-1810, of the noted Indian trader and agent. Site is marked by a monument. It was here that Morgan was visited by Aaron Burr. His conspiracy was first made known to Thomas Jefferson by Colonel Morgan.

CROSS CREEK CHURCH

(L.R. 62185 at Cross Creek)

Founded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who began to hold services in 1775 at Vance's Fort, 1 mile north. Original church built here and first pastor called in 1779. The present church building was erected 1864.

DAVID REED

(Appl. 27 north of Pa. 50, Venice)

Opposite was the log home of David Reed, leader of the Covenanters squatters on lands owned by George Washington. Here 13 of the Scotch-Irish pioneers met with him on Sept. 20, 1784, defying his effort to remove them.

DODDRIDGE'S FORT

(Pa. 844, 2.5 miles west of West Middletown)

To the north were located the stockaded cabins of John Doddridge. Built about 1773, they served as a refuge for settlers of this region in Revolutionary days. Also boyhood home of Dr. Joseph Doddridge.

EDWARD ACHESON

[C]

(Washington: southwest corner of Main and Maiden streets)

The eminent American chemist was born in this house with the round corner, 1856. Was awarded many medals for his invention of carborundum, artificial graphite, and other valuable products of the electric furnace.

ELISHA McCURDY

(U.S. 22 at Florence)

The great Presbyterian revivalist is buried here where he served as pastor 46 years. At Cross Roads and Upper Buffalo he led, in Nov. 1802, the Great Revival meetings attended by many thousands from near and far.

GANTZ OIL WELL

[C]

(Washington: West Chestnut Street at Brookside Avenue)

Site of first oil well in Washington County. Oil was struck in Dec., 1884. First oil was shipped in 1885; last oil was pumped about 1916. This well led to the development of the Washington oil field.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Pa. 50 at Venice)

Near here at the David Reed home, Washington met on Sept. 20, 1784, with 13 Covenanters squatters on his tract of 2813 acres. Failure to fix terms of purchase forced him to bring suit at Washington to eject the illegal tenants.

GLOBE INN

[C]

(Washington: 155 South Main Street)

Stood on this site. It was opened in 1798 by David Morris. Among the noted guests during the National Road era were five presidents of the U. S. Lafayette was entertained here on May 25, 1825.

HILL CHURCH

(U.S. 19, 5 miles northeast of Washington at Hill Church)

Founded 1776 by Rev. John McMillan, who served as its pastor until his death in 1833. The pioneer Presbyterian church in the region. Woodrow Wilson's father was once a pastor here.

HILL'S TAVERN

(U.S. 40 at Scenery Hill)

This tavern, in continuous operation since 1794 when it was opened by Stephen Hill, is one of the oldest on the National Road. It was a popular stop for stage coaches and waggoners.

JAMES G. BLAINE

(West Brownsville: 238 Main Street)

Born Jan. 31, 1830, on this site, of Pennsylvania pioneer ancestry. Washington College graduate. Moved to Maine in 1854. Served the nation as member of Congress, party leader and secretary of state.

JOHN McMILLAN

(U.S. 19, 5 miles northeast of Washington)

First Presbyterian missionary in this area, 1775. Founder of Hill Church, 1776, and of Western Theological Seminary and Jefferson College. He died in 1833, after sixty years in the ministry, and is buried in the churchyard.

LE MOYNE CREMATORY

[C]

(Washington: L.R. 62131, South Main Street)

This crematory, the first in the United States, was built in 1876 by Dr. Francis LeMoyne. From 1876 to 1900, there were 42 cremations. Dr. LeMoyne lies buried here.

LE MOYNE HOUSE

[C]

(Washington: 49 East Maiden Street)

Built, 1812, by Dr. John LeMoyne. For many years, home of his son, Dr. Francis LeMoyne, noted abolitionist, and builder of first crematory in the U. S. Now the home of the Washington County Historical Society.

THE MCGUGIN GAS WELL

(Pa. 18 northwest of Washington)

Drilled in 1882, one mile west of here, with the then largest flow of gas in the world, and later piped to Pittsburgh for light and heat. This initiated the beginning and development of the great oil and gas fields in southwestern Pennsylvania.

MILLER'S BLOCKHOUSE

(U.S. 40, 3.5 miles west of Claysville)

Site 3 miles north. Built about 1780 by Jacob Miller, Sr. Rendezvous for settlers of the Dutch Fork area. Here, March 31, 1782, Ann Hupp led a heroic defense against attacking Indians.

MONONGAHELA

(On main highways leading into city)

Oldest settlement in the valley and transportation center since the days of Devore's Ferry, chartered 1775. Laid out in 1796 as Williamsport. A city since 1873. Here thousands of pioneers began the river journey to the West.

THE MOUNDS

[C]

(Monongahela: Memorial Park, Mound and Decker streets)

Site of two Indian Burial Mounds built between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago by the Adena people. Late 19th century excavations found skeletons, pottery, copper implements, and other antiquities.

NATIONAL ROAD

(U.S. 40 southeast of Washington near Scenery Hill; U.S. 40, 3.6 miles southwest of Washington; U.S. 40 west of Claysville)

Our first national road; fathered by Albert Gallatin. Begun in 1811 at Cumberland, Md.; completed to Wheeling in 1818. Toll road under State control, 1835-1905. Rebuilt, it is present U.S. Route 40.

RALSTON THRESHER

(Pa. 844 in West Middleton)

Nearby was the site of the Robert McClure factory of pre-Civil War days. It pioneered in making Andrew Ralston's machine cleaning and threshing grain in a single operation, patented in 1842.

RICE'S FORT

(U.S. 40, 3.5 miles west of Claysville)

The site of this fortified blockhouse, built during the Revolution by Abraham Rice, was about six miles north on Buffalo Creek. It was attacked by a force of Indians in September, 1782, but withstood the siege.

"S" BRIDGE

(U.S. 40, 5 miles southwest of Washington)

This stone bridge was part of the National, or Cumberland Road. Originated in 1805, it was completed to Wheeling in 1818. Over it passed countless wagons and stages uniting the East and the growing West.

WASHINGTON

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out in 1781 by John and William Hoge. Site of Indian Catfish Camp. Boro charter, 1810; city, 1923. National Road center and rich in historic buildings and associations. Named for George Washington.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE

[C]

(Washington: East Maiden Street at gateway; East Beau Street opposite gymnasium; College Avenue at main entrance)

Chartered history starts with the founding of Washington Academy in 1787. A section of the Administration Building erected, 1793. Washington College (1806) and Jefferson College (1802) were united in 1865.

WHISKEY POINT

(Pa. 481 in Monongahela at Park Avenue)

The bluff at Main St. and Park Ave. was the site on Aug. 14, 1794, of a meeting of 226 whiskey rebels. Albert Gallatin's eloquence turned the tide, resulting in peaceful ending of the Whiskey Rebellion and the possibility of civil strife.

WILLIAM MCGUFFEY

(Intersection U.S. 40 and Pa. 231 in Claysville)

Educator and author of famed McGuffey Readers for grade schools, was born 5 miles SW of here Sept. 23, 1800. Published first in 1836-57, the Readers sold 122 million copies and were used in 35 states. Site marked.

WOLFF'S FORT

(U.S. 40, 3.3 miles southwest of Washington)

A stockaded house built here about 1780 by Jacob Wolf afforded a refuge for the settlers of this region. It was one of the most important forts in the area.



David Bradford House, Washington

WAYNE COUNTY

CUSHETUNK

(L.R. 63027 north of Milanville)

The first Connecticut settlement on the upper Delaware was made here in 1755, under lead of Moses Thomas and Daniel Skinner, on lands called Cushetunk by the Indians. Settlement seized by Indians and Tories, 1778.

DAVID WILMOT

(Off Pa. 670, Bethany)

The author of the Wilmot Proviso of 1846 barring slavery from territory acquired in the Mexican War, was born in this house Jan. 20, 1814. He died in Towanda, March 16, 1868, after a notable career in the State and Nation.

DAVID WILMOT

(Pa. 670, 1.6 miles northwest of Honesdale)

The great Free-Soiler and author of the 1846 Proviso was born at nearby Bethany, Jan. 20, 1814. The birthplace is still standing. Later lived at Towanda and was buried there in Riverside Cemetery after his death March 16, 1868.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL

(U.S. 6 in Honesdale at historical society)

Terminus of the waterway uniting the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Built in 1825-28. A gravity railroad feeder reached to Carbondale. For 70 years the anthracite trade outlet for the region.

DORFLINGER GLASS WORKS

(U.S. 6 at White Mills)

Founded in 1865 by Christian Dorflinger on this site. Glass was made and cut here until 1921. Noted for the quality of Flint Glass, Dorflinger supplied the White House with sets of tableware through a number of administrations.

HONESDALE

(U.S. 6 southeast and west at Honesdale)

Named for Philip Hone, noted New York merchant-diarist, who pioneered in developing transportation and anthracite resources of the region. Laid out 1827 as head of D & H Canal. County seat since 1841.

LINCOLN NOMINATION

(Honesdale: 115 Ninth Street)

In May, 1859, Horace Greeley met with notable political leaders to create a boom to nominate Abraham Lincoln for President. The events that ensued at the Republican National Convention in Chicago paralleled the strategy planned at the parley held in this building.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Pa. 670 at Pleasant Mount)

This memorial is a tribute to the financier-patriot of the Revolution who was first Treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801. George Clymer and Meredith were large landholders in this area. Meredith died at his estate, Belmont, in 1817.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

(Pa. 371 west of Pleasant Mount)

The first Treasurer of the U. S., 1789-1801, and Revolutionary patriot, spent the last years of his life at Pleasant Mount. Died here in 1817, on his estate, called Belmont.

STOURBRIDGE LION

(U.S. 6 in Honesdale)

Here began the trial run of the first locomotive operated by steam on rails in the U. S., Aug. 8, 1829. The Lion was English-built for use on levels of the Gravity Railroad. It was piloted by Horatio Allen.

STOURBRIDGE LION

(U.S. 6 in Honesdale)

A replica of the famous Stourbridge Lion, first steam locomotive run on rails in the U. S., 1829, is housed here. Beside it is the Eclipse, original passenger coach on the D & H Gravity Railroad.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

(U.S. 30, 6.5 miles northwest of Ligonier)

At the head of the hollow to the south was the last home of Gen. St. Clair. He served in the Revolutionary army, in the Continental Congress, and was first Governor of the Northwest Territory. His grave is at Greensburg.

BUSHY RUN

(U.S. 30 at Jeannette; U.S. 30 at L.R. 64096, Adamsburg)

Four miles to the north, at Bushy Run, an army under Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians Aug. 5-6, 1763. This raised the siege of Fort Pitt and opened the gateway for settlement of the West. It is now a State Park.

BUSHY RUN

(Old U.S. 22 and Pa. 66 at Delmont)

Three miles to the south, at Bushy Run, an army under Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians Aug. 5-6, 1763. This raised the siege of Fort Pitt and opened the gateway for settlement of the West. It is now a State Park.

BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD

[P]

(At property on Pa. 993, 1 mile east of Harrison City)

British and Americans under Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians here, August 5-6, 1763, during the Pontiac War, and lifted the siege of Ft. Pitt.

Administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

DAGWORTHY'S CAMP

(U.S. 30, 8.3 miles east of Greensburg)

One mile to the north, this post was built in 1758. The starting-point of Grant's ill-fated Fort Duquesne raid, it was a military hospital for his defeated, wounded men. It was often called Grant's Paradise.

FORBES ROAD

(U.S. 22, 1.2 miles east of Murrysville)

On the hill one mile south was located the Washington Camp. This base for Forbes Road was built Nov. 1758 by Col. George Washington, "Commanding the Troops to ye Westward," on the order of Colonel Henry Bouquet.

FORBES ROAD

(U.S. 22 east of Murrysville)

Near here was located the Washington Camp on Turtle Creek. This base for Forbes Road was built Nov. 1758 by Col. George Washington, "Commanding the Troops to ye Westward," on order of Col. Henry Bouquet.

FORT ALLEN

(Pa. 136 southwest of Greensburg)

A little south, site of post built 1774 by Pennsylvania German pioneers of Brush Creek and Harrold's settlements. A refuge from the Indians in Dunmore's War and American Revolution.

FORT LIGONIER

(Main and Marker streets, Ligonier)

Built here 1758 as a base of Forbes expedition. Under Col. James Burd withstood a French and Indian attack, Oct. 12, 1758. Only small fort in West not taken in Pontiac's War, 1763, it made possible Bouquet's rescue of Fort Pitt.

HANNASTOWN

(Pa. 819 north of Greensburg)

Site of former county seat of Westmoreland County is just east of here. First county seat west of mountains, 1773. Citizens adopted a Declaration in support of the Revolution, 1775. Burned by the Indians in 1782.

HENRY CLAY FRICK

(U.S. 119 north of Scottdale)

The steel and coke magnate was born about one mile from here on Dec. 19, 1849. Birthplace and Historical House, the Overholt home, are now preserved as a historical museum.

JOHN W. GEARY

(Pa. 31 east of Mt. Pleasant)

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1867-73; born, 1819, in Mt. Pleasant. His active career included other important offices: First Mayor of San Francisco, 1850; Governor of Kansas Territory, 1856; Major General, Civil War. Died, 1873.

JOHNSTON HOUSE

(U.S. 30, 7 miles northwest of Ligonier)

Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1848-52, was born near here, 1808. This house, built by his father, 1815, was his boyhood home. Known as Kingston House, it has been cited as a fine example of colonial style.

LOYALHANNING

(U.S. 30 southeast of Ligonier)

Indian village settled by the Delawares soon after their departure from the Susquehanna area in 1727, was located here. The name refers to "middle stream."

MURRYSVILLE GAS WELL

(U.S. 22 at Murrysville)

First gas well in county, and one of world's most productive. Drilled, 1878. Caught fire in 1881, burning for years with tremendous roar and brilliance. Later was controlled and piped to Pittsburgh. Site lies 500 yards S. E. near railroad.

ST. VINCENT

(U.S. 30, 6.6 miles east of Greensburg at entrance to college)

St. Vincent Archabbey was the first of Benedictine Institutions in the U. S. Founded 1846, its College was incorporated in 1870. From here ten abbeys and colleges in eight states were founded.

ST. XAVIER'S

(U.S. 30, 6 miles east of Greensburg at St. Xavier)

This Convent and Academy is the oldest institution of the Sisters of Mercy who came from Ireland in 1843. From here many Sisters have gone to various parts of the United States as nurses and teachers.

TOLL HOUSE

[C]

(Greensburg at Mt. Odin Park)

Just northeast of here stood 1 of 5 gates of Greensburg-Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Co. The turnpike, a section of the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia road, was completed in 1817. Over it, passed goods in trade between east and west.

TOLL HOUSE

[C]

(Greensburg: East Pittsburgh Street east of Stark Street)

Site of toll house of the Stoyestown-Greensburg Turnpike Road Co. The turnpike, a section of the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh road, was completed in 1819 at a cost of about \$6,000 a mile. State took over the turnpike in 1911.

TWELVE MILE CAMP

(U.S. 30, 7.1 miles east of Greensburg)

George Washington in 1758 set up a camp a mile north of this point while building Forbes Road. In 1774 Fort Shippen was built at the same site.

WEST NEWTON

(Pa. 136 at bridge)

Led by Gen. Rufus Putnam, the first settlers to establish American government in the Northwest Territory, built boats here to continue their journey from New England and to found Marietta, Ohio. They embarked on their river trip Apr. 2, 1788.

WYOMING COUNTY

CHRISTY MATHEWSON

(U.S. 11 near Factoryville in front of Keystone Junior College)

Famed baseball pitcher, was born in Factoryville, 1880. Attended Keystone Academy, 1895-98, and Bucknell University, 1898-1902. He played for the New York Giants from 1901 to 1916. Known to baseball followers as "Bix Six." Served overseas during World War I; Captain, Chemical Warfare Service. Christy died in 1925. Buried at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(Pa. 92, 2.8 miles south of Falls)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowland on the opposite side of the river Aug. 1-2, 1779. It was the second camp from Fort Wyoming at Wilkes-Barre en route to Tioga.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 6 in Tunkhannock, West Tioga and Warren streets)

Gen. John Sullivan's army on Aug. 3, 1779, camped by the river. Third camp from Fort Wyoming. Part of the Clinton-Sullivan campaign ending in the rout of the Six Nations Iroquois. The Tory-Indian menace on the frontier was eliminated.

SULLIVAN'S MARCH

(U.S. 6 east of Black Walnut)

Gen. John Sullivan's army camped on the lowlands here Aug. 4, 1779. The fourth encampment between Fort Wyoming and Tioga Point.

TUNKHANNOCK

(On main highways leading into city)

Name of a Delaware Indian village located at the mouth of the creek in the mid-18th century. Visited by Cammerhof in 1749. Hays and Tatemy found it deserted in 1758. The name means "small stream."

WYOLUTIMUNK

(Pa. 92, 2.6 miles south of Falls)

Across the river is the site of the Indian town. "King" Tedyuscung stopped here with Frederick Post, May 17, 1760, on his way to Tioga and the "great concourse in the West."

YORK COUNTY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[C]

(Hanover: Carlisle Street and Park Avenue)

One-half block east of here, on Nov. 18, 1863, Abraham Lincoln spoke briefly to townspeople from his special train. The President was traveling to Gettysburg for the dedication of the National Cemetery.

AMERICA'S FIRST IRON STEAMBOAT

(U.S. 30, .3 mile west of Wrightsville)

The "Codus," built in York by John Elgar, was launched at present-day Accomac, on the Susquehanna River, Nov. 22, 1825. The site is about two miles distant.

BATTLE OF HANOVER

[C]

(Hanover: southwest section of square)

On the morning of June 30, 1863, Confederate Cavalry under General Stuart attacked the rear of Union Cavalry SE of here and, for a while, had possession of the town. The attack repulsed, Stuart withdrew in the evening.

BLACK HORSE TAVERN

[C]

(York: northwest section of square)

Old tavern stood on this site, which was the lot granted to Baltzer Spengler by the sons of William Penn for services in the laying out of York in 1741.

CAMP SECURITY

(U.S. 30, 3 miles east of York)

Stockade, built in 1781 by Col. Jas. Wood on land of Daniel Brubaker. British troops of Burgoyne's army imprisoned here, guarded by York County militia. The camp was about a mile to the south.

CODORUS FURNACE

(Intersection L.R. 66020 and L.R. 66040 in Starview)

Erected in 1765 by William Bennet. Operated by James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, during the Revolutionary War. It is the oldest remaining landmark of the iron industry in York County. The old Furnace, now restored, is 2.5 miles NE of here.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY

[C]

(York: West Market Street between George and Beaver streets)

On this site was the house of Col. Thomas Hartley, first congressman from York County. In 1777, he was prominent in the defense of Philadelphia; led an expedition to avenge the Wyoming Massacre in 1778.

CRESAP'S FORT

(Pa. 624, 2.4 miles east of Craley)

Thomas Cresap settled here about 1730 on lands claimed by Lord Baltimore of Maryland. Forcibly evicted in 1736 by Penn agents who burned his "fort," Cresap moved to western Maryland where he continued active in frontier affairs and died about 1790.

FIRST PINCHOT ROAD

(Pa. 177, 1.5 miles south of Lewisberry)

To "get the farmer out of the mud" was the road from here to Rossville. Gov. Gifford Pinchot broke ground here, July 23, 1931, to inaugurate the rural road improvement program of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways under the Act of June 22, 1931.

GEN. HORATIO GATES

[C]

(York: West Market Street between Beaver Street and Pershing Avenue)

This building was the residence of Gen. Gates in 1778. At that time he was President of Board of War. It is said that the "Conway Cabal" was thwarted here by Lafayette's loyalty to Washington.

GEN. WAYNE HEADQUARTERS

[C]

(York: Market and Beaver streets, northwest corner)

Building erected in Colonial Period was headquarters of Gen. Anthony Wayne while his command was in York, Feb.-May, 1781, awaiting orders to join Lafayette in the Yorktown Campaign.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 116 in Hanover)

Men of Gen. Early's Confederate army, detached by Gen. Gordon to destroy a bridge at Hanover Junction, passed through Hanover by this route, June 27, 1863. This work done, the detachment rejoined Gen. Gordon west of York.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Pa. 194 south of Hanover)

On June 30, 1863, General J. Kilpatrick's Union Cavalry, hunting Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, were attacked here by Stuart. Repulsed, Stuart tried to join Early; finding him gone, he marched to Carlisle, failing to reach Gettysburg until July 2.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30 west of York)

June 28, 1863, Confederate Gen. Gordon's brigade of Early's division followed this route through York to Wrightsville. Early's main force remained here until June 30, when it left to rejoin Lee's army.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(U.S. 30 in Wrightsville at river bridge)

Confederate troops, sent from York by Gen. Early to cross the river and march on Harrisburg, reached here June 28, 1863. U. S. militia withdrew, firing the bridge and barring any Southern advance beyond the river.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

(Appl. 1999 at Weigelstown near Pa. 74)

June 28, 1863, Gen. Jubal Early's Confederates reached York by this route. Here Early sent Col. French to York Haven to burn bridges. Ordered next day to rejoin Lee's army, Early returned over this road June 30.

GLOBE INN

[C]

(York: southwest section of square)

Many distinguished persons stayed at old inn located on this site. Here, in 1825, Lafayette was given a reception. His toast "To the Town of York" is memorable.

GOLDEN PLOUGH TAVERN

[C]

(York: Market Street near Pershing Avenue)

Possibly the oldest surviving building in York. Built, c. 1741, by Martin Eichelberger, native of the German Black Forest. Its massive hewn half-timbers reflect a style, almost unknown today, of medieval architecture.

HALL & SELLERS PRESS

[C]

(York: Market and Beaver streets, southwest corner)

First printing press west of Susquehanna River was set up on this site. Here, government publications and continental currency were printed while Congress met in York, Sept. 1777 to June 1778.

HANOVER JUNCTION

(Pa. 616, 4 miles south of New Salem at Hanover Junction)

Here, Nov. 18, 1863, a special train carrying Abraham Lincoln and party to Gettysburg for dedication of National Cemetery changed railroads. Earlier in that year, wounded soldiers were transported from Gettysburg battlefield to this Junction, thence to distant hospitals. It was a chief point on the Military Telegraph line, 1863.

JAMES SMITH

[C]

(York: East Market Street, in First Presbyterian churchyard)

A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, delegate to Continental Congress, Colonel of Associators, lawyer, and ironmaster, lies buried in this churchyard.

KILPATRICK HEADQUARTERS

[C]

(Hanover: northwest section of square)

On June 30, 1863, Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the Third Division of the Union Cavalry, took headquarters in this building after part of his forces had been attacked by Confederate Cavalry SE of town.

McALLISTER TAVERN

[C]

(Hanover: Baltimore and Middle streets)

Here, along the Monocacy Road, Richard McAllister erected a two-story log building and opened a store and tavern. In 1755, Benjamin Franklin was a guest at the Tavern. Old building was razed in 1950.

McCLEAN HOUSE

[C]

(York: northeast section of square)

On this site stood the house of Archibald McClean; surveyor for the Penns. county officer, and ardent patriot. Traditionally the Treasury of U. S., 1777-1778, while York was national capital.

MAJOR JOHN CLARK

[C]

(York: South Beaver Street near Market Street)

Revolutionary officer, aide-de-camp to General Greene, Auditor of the Continental Army, lived on this site.

MARKET HOUSE

(Hanover: northeast section of square)

Stood on this square from 1815 to 1872. Under the Market, at one end, was the jail. Equipment for fighting fires was kept here. Fairs and other public events were held under its roof.

MASON-DIXON LINE

(Pa. 74 [Maryland 165] on the State line)

The historic boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland was surveyed, 1763-1767, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to settle border disputes between the two Provinces. This section of the Mason-Dixon Line was first surveyed June 26, 1765.

MASON-DIXON LINE

(Pa. 94 [Maryland 30] on the State line)

The historic boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland was surveyed, 1763-1767, by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to settle border disputes between the two Provinces. This section of the Mason-Dixon Line was first surveyed in late July and early August, 1765.

PENN COMMON

[C]

(York: College Avenue at Penn Park)

Set aside in 1805 by the heirs of William Penn as a common for the inhabitants of York.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON

[C]

(York: North George Street at Prospect Hill Cemetery)

One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; died in June, 1778, while attending Continental Congress as delegate from New York. His grave is about 300 feet west of here.

PHINEAS DAVIS

[C]

(York: King and Newberry streets, northwest corner)

Site of shop where, in 1831, Davis designed and built first coal-burning locomotive steam engine in United States, called "The York." Here, also, was built "The Codorus," first iron steamboat made in America.

PROVINCIAL COURTHOUSE

[C]

(York: southeast section of square)

Continental Congress held its session, Sept. 30, 1777-June 28, 1778 in Courthouse which stood in the center of this square. Here, treaties with France and Articles of Confederation were adopted.

SPRINGETSBURY MANOR

(U.S. 30, 5.5 miles southwest of York near Thomasville)

Established by warrant of June, 1722; resurveyed in 1768. Extending from this point to the Susquehanna River, and about three miles on each side of this highway, it was the largest of the reserved estates of the Penn family in Pennsylvania.

SPRINGETSBURY MANOR

(U.S. 30 at Wrightsville)

Established by warrant of June, 1722; resurveyed in 1768. Extending from the Susquehanna to about 18 mi. west, and about 3 mi. on each side of this highway, it was largest reserved estate of the Penns in Pennsylvania.

SUSQUEHANNA AND TIDEWATER CANAL

(Accompanies following three markers)

Chartered by Pennsylvania, 1835; run by the canal company, 1840-1872, and the Reading Railroad until 1894. Followed the river for 45 miles below Columbia.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 624, .1 mile southeast of Wrightsville)

Lock masonry, just below the bridge, and part of the old channel mark the north end of the canal which met the State-owned canal at Columbia. Until 1863, the river-bridge had a towpath for mules; later, tugboats pulled canal craft across.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 624, 4.8 miles southeast of Wrightsville)

Masonry visible beside the river remains from a lock of the canal which carried goods southward from Columbia, and provided an outlet for trade from Pennsylvania to Baltimore.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

(Pa. 425 at York Furnace)

Now housing the Tucquan Club, the nearby stone building was originally a warehouse for deposit and shipping on the canal. Masonry fragments and a portion of the canal-bed may be seen nearby.

WARRINGTON MEETING HOUSE

(Pa. 74, .2 mile east of Wellsville)

Site of Friends' meeting house since 1745. Preserved building erected 1769, enlarged 1782. Preserved in its early state, and used for regular meetings.

YORK

(On main highways leading into city)

Laid out in 1741, by order of the Proprietors; the first Pennsylvania town west of the Susquehanna River. Seat of the Continental Congress, 1777-78; birthplace of the Articles of Confederation.

YORK COUNTY PRISON

[C]

(York: King and George streets, northeast corner)

The old county prison stood on this site from about 1750-1855. In early years of the Revolution, prominent British prisoners of war were held here.

"YORK HOUSE"

(York: 225 East Market Street)

Built in 1860 by Charles Billmeyer, railroad car manufacturer. Noted for its hand-painted ceiling and exquisite interior ornamentation, building is outstanding example of mansion-type Victorian architecture.

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

(Old U.S. 111, South George Street, 2 miles south of York)

Here at a nursery located on Springwood Farms, a new variety of apple was propagated by Jonathan Jessop in 1820. In 1855 it was named the "York Imperial." It became a leading variety which was widely grown in the U. S.

YORK LIBERTY BELL

[C]

(York: North Beaver Street in Episcopal churchyard)

Old bell originally hung in Provincial Courthouse; now in the vestibule of this church. Announced the signing of Declaration of Independence and sessions of Congress when it met in York.

YORK MEETING

[C]

(York: West Philadelphia Street at meetinghouse)

A center for Friends' activities since 1766. It is the oldest existing house of worship in York. The eastern part of the building was erected in 1766; the western part about 1783.

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